DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain, with east to northeast gales.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,542. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅞c.; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The situation in Natal has become extremely critical for the British forces, and a retreat to the south may be attempted. As a result of the fighting at Ladysmith on Monday the British lost 2,000 men, taken prisoners by the Boers, in addition to their killed and wounded. Some of the London newspapers refer to the failure of the campaign. There is the greatest consternation in England, while in Paris the inhabitants are quite jubilant. The only sympathy for the British expressed on the Continent comes from Rome. The Irish Nationalists are gleeful. It is reported that the Boers are building forts about Kimberley, preparatory to shelling the place. It is expected that a call will be issued for another Army Corps. The British Army for South Africa, as already arranged for, will comprise 89,634 men, of whom 20,000 are Colonial troops. Sir Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe, second Lord Hylton, died aged seventy years. He took part in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. A negro in the Island of Dominica, British West Indies, has been charged with murdering a child in order to provide a human sacrifice for obeah or voodoo worship, in connection with a search for alleged hidden treasure. Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, who sails for this country to-day, expects to remain in Washington until April. If, however, the Alaskan boundary question is likely to be settled soon after, then he will remain until it is disposed of. It is reported that a vessel belonging to the Colombian insurgents was sunk by a Government steamer and 200 soldiers drowned. The German Foreign Office admits that negotiations are proceeding which may result in the renunciation of German claims in Samoa to Great Britain in return for the Gilbert Islands and the British portion of the Solomon Islands. The loss to property and crops caused by the recent storm in Jamaica will amount to several thousand pounds sterling. The will of John S. Clarke, the actor-manager, who died in England, shows the gross value of his estate to be £63,756.—Pages 1 and 5.

Page 3.

Tammany issued an address to the labor voters.

So far as ascertained yesterday only one man is dead and three missing as a result of the sinking of the ferryboat Chicago.

The steady downpour of rain last night failed to dampen the ardor of the voters in the Nineteenth Assembly District where the campaign against Mazet is being waged.

The election for Congressman in the Sixth Nebraska District may be contested if Judge William Neville receives a majority of the votes. It is claimed that his name appears improperly on the ticket as Democratic candidate.

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President McKinley yesterday made a speech at Richmond, Va., the occasion being the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick.

The Brooklyn school teachers yesterday decided they would go to law unless the matter of their held-up September salaries is settled to their satisfaction.

Page 5.

Gen. Gomez intends to write a history of the Cuban revolutionary warfare from 1868 to last year.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway has decided to equip its line with new palace cars, to cost $170,000.

Magistrate Olmsted yesterday decided that there is nothing in the Central Park rules to exclude automobiles, and discharged Winslow Buzby.

Prof. Schurman, the President of the Philippine Commission, is opposed to the forcible "civilizing" of the Sulu Islands. He says that to attempt to change the customs of the inhabitants would lead to a long and bloody war, and that America has actually no right to make any such attempt, as she acquired no rights in the group except those bequeathed by Spain. Gen. Otis cables that Gen. Young's column is steadily continuing its advance in spite of the bad condition of the roads. The objectives of the column are San José and Carrangian. Dr. Regidor Aurado, who is coming to this country in order to try to secure the same rights for the Filipino as for the Spanish clergy, says that he will only act in an unofficial capacity. Aguinaldo asked him to accept the post of representative of the Filipino Government in Washington. Capt. Charles French, who was wounded on Monday near Florida Blanco, died from shock resulting from the amputation of one of his legs.

Page 7.

The Right Rev. Henry Adams Neely, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maine, died at Portland.

Announcement was made of the engagement of Asemblyman Robert Mazet to Miss Elsie Moore, daughter of Chief Engineer John W. Moore, United States Navy, retired.

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It is believed that few corporations in the State failed to file reports in accordance with the provisions of the franchise tax law.

Judge White of Pittsburg handed down a decision in which he said labor unions had no right to persuade apprentices to become members.

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The will of Jane A. Dwyer, known until a few months before her death as Jane Tamajo, Duchess della Castellucia, was admitted to probate yesterday.

The suit of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over alleged rebates to the Standard Oil Company came up in Jersey City yesterday.

The charges preferred by City Club members against District Attorney Gardiner were made public after their presentation to the Governor. The latter announced that he would appoint a Democratic Commissioner, if possible, to hear the evidence in the case.

Miss Caroline Le Coultre, sixty-three years old, who for forty-two years had been employed as governess and housekeeper in the family of H. S. Leavitt of Short Hills, N. J., was killed by a runaway horse at Thirty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday.

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BISHOP McLAREN VERY ILL.

Suffering with Painful Boils Which May Become Carbuncles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The Right Rev. William E. McLaren, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Chicago Diocese, is dangerously ill at his home. He has been confined to his bed for more than two weeks, and for several days his friends have been anxious about his condition.

He is suffering with two painful boils, which, for a time, it was feared, would develop into carbuncles. One boil appeared in dangerous proximity to his windpipe, and the other is on the back of his neck. The Bishop has suffered excruciating pain during his confinement. His advanced age has heightened the anxiety of his friends during his illness.

INDIANA OIL FIELD REPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 31.—The report of the Indiana oil field for the month of October, just issued, breaks all records of the year and indicates that cold weather will have little or no depressing effect on operations.

This will enable the drillers to work all Winter. The reports show there were 242 wells completed, with a total production of 3,960 barrels, and sixty-four dry holes. There are 135 rigs up, and 216 wells drilling, making a total of 351 in new work. There is an increase in new work of 300 completed wells, and new production of 615 barrels.

When You Order Evans'
You get a perfectly brewed and bottled ale.—Adv.

GENERAL TRACY BEFORE MAZET

Former President of Ramapo Tells of the Company's Schemes.

NOT CONNECTED WITH IT NOW

Danger of Scandal and Criticism the Cause of His Resignation.

The Witness Twice Moved to Tears, and Afterward to Anger—Denial that Platt and Morton Are Interested.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was a witness yesterday afternoon before the Mazet investigating committee, which had resumed its sessions in the morning after an interval of some weeks. There was a large crowd present all day in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, but the interest seemed to centre around the testimony to be given by Gen. Tracy. He went on the stand shortly after 4 o'clock, and his evidence was not all in at 7 o'clock, when the lights in the meeting room suddenly went out, leaving the investigators and the newspaper men in darkness.

The most of the auditors had long since gone, but as Mr. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, was at the time asking Gen. Tracy some questions concerning the Ramapo deal, the committee moved over to another room, where the gas had been lighted, and the questioning went on. Mr. Grout interrupted the cross-examination of Gen. Tracy by Assemblyman Hoffman that had been under way for some time, and although the witness expressed the desire that his examination be concluded at the session then in progress, Mr. Hoffman declined to go on after Mr. Grout got through, and so his further cross-examination went over to to-day, when Gen. Tracy will again appear before the committee at 10 o'clock.

Gen. Tracy answered in detail every question put to him, including those which he said concerned his private affairs and were not within the scope of the investigation. He protested against Mr. Hoffman's line of questioning, but Mr. Hoffman was sustained by Mr. Moss and Mr. Mazet, and as soon as they added their requests to those of Mr. Hoffman, the witness answered without reservation.

Twice during the examination Gen. Tracy broke down visibly. The first time was while Mr. Moss was questioning him about the incidents that led up to his acceptance of the Presidency of the Ramapo Water Company. To tell the story, Gen. Tracy was compelled to refer to the long illness he passed through in the latter part of 1894 and the early part of 1895, which came near ending fatally. After he was convalescent, Gen. Tracy said, he went to Europe, and it was on his return in the Fall of 1895 that the offer of the Ramapo Presidency was made to him. He said he had been very ill and was much broken down, and that when he took the office he thought he would never be able to resume active practice of the law, and looked upon the berth offered to him as employment that would keep him active to some extent.

TEARS IN GEN. TRACY'S EYES.

Just before he made this statement, Gen. Tracy paused in his testimony, and the members of the committee looked toward him to see the cause of his hesitancy. They and the auditors were surprised to see tears in the witness' eyes, which later trickled down his face and beard. Gen. Tracy sought to master this emotion brought on by the recollection of his serious illness, but his voice trembled for a few minutes as he strove to speak. Then the incident passed, only to be repeated when under Mr. Hoffman's cross-examination he said:

"You can ask me no question touching my public or private life, my business or social career, that I shall decline to answer. My life has been as an open book to the people of this State for forty-six years, and, although protesting against the outrage of asking these questions, I shall yet answer them if the committee so directs."

The first witness of the afternoon was James R. Soley, a member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. He admitted that he was a stockholder at the present time in the Ramapo Company, but he declined positively to answer any question touching on the subject of how, when, or where he became possessed of his stock, except to say that he had bought it from a broker and had paid for it. He persisted in this declination even after Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss had directed him to answer the questions put by Mr. Hoffman. He said that all matters relating to his property were private affairs and entirely without the scope of the investigation.

When Gen. Tracy was called to the stand Mr. Moss said that he wanted to make it clear on the record that it had always been his intention to call Gen. Tracy as an important and material witness, and that only the adjournment of the committee several weeks ago had been responsible for the fact that the General had not been called sooner. In answer to Mr. Moss's first question Gen. Tracy said that he had been President of the Charter Commission and ex-officio a member of the Committee on Draft. He said that he had had nothing to do with the drafting of Title 4 of the charter, relating to water supply, nor had he drawn or been consulted about the drawing of Section 471, relating to the power of the Commissioner of Water Supply to make contracts.

HIS INTEREST IN RAMAPO.

"When did you first become interested in Ramapo?" asked Mr. Moss.

"In 1887, soon after the formation of the company."

Mr. Mazet broke in here to ask the witness what he thought of Section 471. He said that while he was not prepared to give any mature views on the subject, he thought the section was well drawn to prevent fraud.

"Who asked you to become connected with the Ramapo Company?" continued Mr. Moss.

"Mr. Lamont."

"How many shares of the stock of the company did you own?"

"Never over 650 shares. I received them as compensation for my services as counsel. After I took the office of Secretary of the Navy in 1889 I did no legal work for the company, and at that time I held 400 or 500 shares of the stock. I received 150 or 250 shares of stock when I became President in 1895—enough to bring my holdings up to 650 shares. I own none of the stock now."

Gen. Tracy said he parted with his stock to a broker named Chapman, not Henry T. Chapman, he said, but a Chapman whom he did not know. The broker asked him for a refusal of the stock, but he would not give that. Some time later Chapman bought 250 shares from him at a price agreed upon, and later he bought 200 shares more for a lower price. Then followed the sale of 100 shares more, and the last block of 100 shares he disposed of to Chapman by cable from Europe in July last.

"Were these sales made before the Ramapo contract came up in the Board of Public Improvements?"

"Yes. I sailed for Europe on May 24, 1899, and did not know then that such a contract was to come up. I first learned of the contract from a newspaper in Paris."

"Did you take any part in the negotiations with city officials concerning the contract?"

"None whatever. I resigned the Presidency of the company in May, 1897, since which time I have had no talk with any one concerning it."

Gen. Tracy then detailed how he came to accept the Presidency in the Fall of 1895, and said he never received any compensation, either as counsel or President, except the stock he held. He said he heard that Silas B. Dutcher was to succeed him, and added: "I was glad to hear it, too. For if there is an honest man living, that man is Silas B. Dutcher."

RESIGNED TO AVOID SCANDAL.

"Were there any other reasons except the recovery of your health that led you to resign the Presidency of the company?"

"Yes. I became satisfied that no financial concern would advance the money needed to construct the works unless it could get control, and Mr. Lamont would not surrender his control. This was a discouraging feature. Then the newspapers began talking about the 'family-law firm' and to attack me because I was a partner of Senator Platt's son, and I felt that no matter how honest the purpose I could not afford to be connected with any matter that was the subject of scandal or criticism."

Gen. Tracy went on to say that the first idea of the company, as he understood it, was to supply electrical power. He said that Justice Truax went to London in 1895 or 1896 and spoke with English capitalists and engineers about the matter. When Mr. Truax returned there was some talk of terms, and these were not satisfactory to Mr. Lamont. In answer to a question by Mr. Moss he said that while he was President of the company he had spoken to Mr. White, the Brooklyn Water Commissioner, at the solicitation of Mr. Lamont.

"I told White," said Gen. Tracy, "that before the end of his term he would probably be compelled to consider the subject of an increased water supply for Brooklyn, and that when the matter came up the Ramapo Company would be in the market to furnish that supply. He said that he was conducting an investigation on this point, and I believe he made a report a few days before the expiration of his term. That was the first and last time I ever spoke to White on the subject."

"Was the stock, $2,500,000, all paid for in cash?"

"Now if you ask me questions as counsel for the company," began the witness, "I must say that such communications are privileged—"

"Well, I ask you as President."

"As President, I will say that the filing of any certificate antedated my coming into office."

DISPOSITION OF THE STOCK.

Gen. Tracy said that he did not know what had become of the $2,500,000 that was supposed to have been paid in. He knew that a large block of stock had been paid for the plant of the former company, whose assets, he said, consisted mainly of surveys, options, plans, maps, &c. He said, also, that the present company had expended a great deal of money for similar things.

"Did you not learn that a great deal of the stock had been issued to Mr. Lamont?"

"No."

"Did you not hear that stock had been issued to other persons—that a great deal of it was floating around?"

"I don't know what you mean by floating around," was the reply, "but I say that there is no man in this room who knows less than I do about the affairs of the Ramapo Company since May 1, 1897. Since that time I have had no interest in it."

Mr. Hoffman had elicited from Mr. Soley a statement to the effect that he had cabled to Gen. Tracy in 1895 about some business connected with the Ramapo Company, and Mr. Soley had admitted that he had heard that Gen. Tracy had cabled to Gov. Morton asking him to sign the bill then in his hands. Gen. Tracy was questioned about this bill, which eliminated the ten years' contract clause in favor of the Ramapo Company.

The witness said that as he understood it the power to condemn property had been taken away from the Ramapo Company, or its power in this regard had been left in doubt through the codification of the laws, and that he realized that the application of the ten-years contract clause would make it impossible to get capital interested to the extent of $25,000,000. He thought, he said, that the bill provided for these matters, and he cabled to Gov. Morton saying that the bill was one that ought to be signed. At that time, Gen. Tracy said, he was neither counsel nor President of the company, and he acted in its interest merely as a stockholder.

Gen. Tracy admitted that when he sent his cable to the Governor he had not read the bill, but had only guessed at its provisions. "I will admit," he added, "that in this regard I am open to criticism. I should have known what the bill contained before I approved of it or asked that it be signed."

MORTON AND PLATT NOT IN IT.

"Was Gov. Morton ever a stockholder in the company?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, Sir."

"Was Senator Platt?"

"No, Sir."

"Or any member of your firm?"

"No, Sir."

"Or any person prominent in politics on either side?"

"No, Sir. I have heard that Mr. Lauterbach was."

"Any one of equal prominence with him?"

"No, Sir."

"What was the principal object of the company when you became President?"

"The development of electrical power, and the sale of water to Brooklyn or New York, especially Brooklyn. I have always insisted that if in the development of electrical power we could impound the water, so that the people could see what we had, the cities would be glad to get it, although I knew of the prejudice existing against the taking of water from private companies."

Mr. Hoffman then took up the cross-examination of Gen. Tracy. He asked first if the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt had any interest in the stock owned by the witness, and Gen. Tracy made a vehement denial. Then Mr. Hoffman asked about the Charter Commission, inquiring if it was not a fact that the Republicans were in the majority on the commission.

"I did not know that," was the reply. "I gave no thought to politics on that subject."

"Do you say that seriously?" asked Mr. Hoffman.

"I do, Sir," was the reply. "Mr. Platt did not want me to go on that commission. He wanted Mr. Lauterbach appointed. I took the place at the earnest solicitation of Gov. Morton."

"Do you know of your own knowledge that Mr. Platt owned no stock in the Ramapo Company?"

"I know it as well as I know anything. It is impossible for such to have been the fact and I not know it. I am morally sure of it."

"You were prominent in politics in 1897?"

"I turned out not to be," said Gen. Tracy with a smile.

PROTESTS AGAINST QUESTIONS.

"What price did you get for the stock you sold to Chapman?"

"I do not think that is material and I will not answer it unless the committee directs that I should."

Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss both said that they considered it important, and Gen. Tracy said that he got $70 a share for 250 shares and $60 a share for the other 400 shares.

"Your firm is counsel for a great many corporations, is it not?" asked Mr. Hoffman.

"I am sorry to say that it does not act for a great many," answered Gen. Tracy.

"Has it not been a matter of comment and protest among lawyers that your firm monopolizes corporate business?"

"I have not heard of it."

Gen. Tracy then admitted that his firm had acted as counsel for the New York Telephone Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and for Armour & Company, the appearance for the latter having been in an action brought by the State to recover several millions in penalties for oleomargarine brought into the State. Gen. Tracy was asked if there had not been an effort to compromise that suit by the payment to the State of $25,000, and he said that if he had anything to say the State would never get that much, as it could not maintain its action.

"In what companies incorporated under the laws of this State do you own stock?" was asked.

"I consider that question a violation of

Continued on Page 2.

CONDITION OF MR. HOBART

Vice President Will Not Again Resume His Political Duties.

FAMILY MAKES A STATEMENT

Details of the Patient's Malady Gone Into by His Physicians—May Die at Any Moment.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 31.—Whatever the final outcome of the present serious illness of Vice President Hobart, he will not again resume his duties as an officer of the United States. He will not return to Washington, and will not again take any part in public life. The formal announcement of his retirement was made this afternoon, and has the sanction of the entire Hobart family.

While Mr. Hobart's death may occur at any moment, life may be prolonged for an indefinite period. This is the statement of the family and has the approval of the family and consulting physicians. The statement was carefully prepared and its contents approved by the members of the family and the physicians before it was finally put into form for the public.

The statement goes into the details of the malady affecting the Vice President, and tells why up to the present time there has been some secrecy and lack of detail relative to his illness. The statement is as follows:

"There are several reasons why the exact nature of Vice President Hobart's malady has been withheld from the public. In the first place the family has desired to reserve to itself the privilege of retaining such facts as were of a private nature, at the same time recognizing the right of the public to accurate information in the case of an invalid holding high public office. Moreover, there were reasons connected with the Vice President's relations with the Government which prompted a similar policy. This was done, however, not for the purpose of secrecy, but to avoid embarrassment.

"In addition, the effect of publicity upon the Vice President's health had to be considered. He was a diligent reader of the newspapers, and it was observed that the alarming reports which crept into the papers and there met the Vice President's eye, had a most unfavorable effect. For these reasons it was deemed advisable to keep certain facts from the public.

"The illness of the Vice President may be said to date from the Fall of 1898, prior to his return to Washington in November. At that time his physicians observed symptoms of embarrassed respiration, with frequent attacks of angina pectoris. This condition responded readily to treatment, and when the Vice President went to Washington in the latter part of November, he was in good health.

"He stood remarkably well the strain and excitement incidental to the opening of Congress, and he was making favorable progress until in January he became a victim of the prevailing epidemic of grip. Following this there was a return of the heart trouble, accompanied with signs of degeneration.

"His ailment was diagnosed as dilated right heart due to myocarditis. The recovery from this attack was less rapid, and on the last day of the session of the Senate the strain and excitement of delivering the closing speech were so great that he was on the verge of collapse.

"Toward the middle of March the Vice President and his family, together with the Presidential party, went to Thomasville, Ga., to visit Senator Hanna. The fatigue of the trip affected Mr. Hobart very unfavorably, and his condition was further impaired by the intense heat and humidity then prevailing. As soon as possible he was taken to Long Branch, where beneficial results from the sea air and quiet were expected.

"His progress toward recovery was not made, however, at the rate that was anticipated, and a trip to Lake Champlain, with the fatigue and exposure incidental thereto, hastened rather than retarded the course of his disease. Since then his system has not responded to the administrations of his physicians, and the critical condition of the last few days has been the result.

"It should be added that ever since his illness became serious the Vice President has had the benefit of the best medical advice and treatment. His attending and consulting physicians have at all times agreed upon the nature of his disease and upon the treatment of it, and the results to be expected.

"It is apparent from this statement that the Vice President is in no condition to resume his political duties at Washington. His family desires, therefore, to announce that he will not return to Washington, nor will he again take part in public affairs. His condition to-day is such that a fatal result may ensue at any moment or his present condition may be indefinitely prolonged."

Mr. Hobart spent a comfortable day after the sinking spell of the early morning hours which caused the hurried summons of Dr. William Newton at 1 o'clock. At that time the patient's condition was very low. He rallied, however, and by daylight seemed to have regained all he appeared to have lost during the night. He recovered the use of his voice.

Dr. Newton, in explanation of the early morning alarm, said that while Mr. Hobart was sleeping his pulse dropped rapidly and steadily, and the nurse in attendance noticing this sign, feared the patient was slowly dying in his sleep. The call was then sent for the physician. After Dr. Newton reached the house the pulse continued at a very low rate and was exceedingly faint.

While the doctor was watching the progress of the case, and while Mr. Hobart was still asleep, the pulse slowly regained its strength and approached the normal. Mr. Hobart was treated and raised up on pillows to a half-sitting posture. After his vitality increased he dropped off to sleep. It was while reviving that his voice failed him.

Dr. Newton said the Vice President's trouble was brought on by overwork in his official capacity, coupled with the strain of his social duties at Washington. His nerves had given way to the strain and the heart could not stand the effect, and a general breakdown followed.

George V. Hobart, the well-known tennis player, a relative of Mr. Hobart, called at the house early this morning. He remained a short time.

At midnight Vice President Hobart was sleeping restfully, with every prospect of a good night. He is weak, but holding his own. No relapse is anticipated to-night.

TO RAISE TIN PLATE PRICES.

It Is Reported that the Trust Is Refusing to Make New Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—It was stated to-day that the American Tin Plate Company, commonly known as the Tin Plate Trust, is refusing to make new contracts for delivery of tin plate to the tin can manufacturers, with the object of exhausting supplies to the point where high figures could be demanded. At the office of the trust sales agent, C. M. Stuart would neither affirm nor deny the rumor, referring inquirers to the executive officers, all of whom, he said, were out of town or far from the office.

H. M. Norton of Norton Brothers, the largest manufacturers in the West, spoke of a hypothetical case in which the Tin Plate Trust might refuse to sell plates for immediate delivery, but declined to say whether the trust had called a halt on sales.

Woman Dies Aged Nearly 103.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Phoebe Williams died here to-day, aged 102 years and eleven months.

Her father lived to the age of 110 years.

Give Bensolyptus Tooth Powder one trial. Its merit will do the rest. Cleanse the teeth. Sweetens the breath. At all druggists.—Adv.

TELEGRAPH LINES TO UNITE.

Philadelphia Paper Says a Great Combination Is Forming—Five Cables and Independent Telephones to be Included.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The North American will to-morrow say:

One of the greatest financial combinations of the century is in process of formation. The organizers of the Continental Telegraph, Telephone and Cable Company, recently incorporated in New Jersey, have obtained control of all the independent telephone companies in the United States and aim to combine therewith the great telegraph companies and the five Atlantic cable companies.

The office of the new concern is in the American Surety Company's building, New York City.

From various sources information reached The North American that the capitalists interested in the venture include J. Pierpont Morgan, George J. Gould, John Jacob Astor, William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener, and William L. Elkins.

Verification of the story was obtained to-night from Mr. Widener at his home in Ogontz. He talked freely of the colossal scheme, which, he says, will bring about a sweeping reduction in the cost of transmission of electrical messages all over the country. Among other things he said:

"The plan has been under consideration for some time. Martin Maloney, who was the active agent in the enterprise and may be said to have engineered it, has been in New York for about a year.

"His efforts culminated when he succeeded in sufficiently interesting several big financial men in New York. Among the number was John Jacob Astor. He is now one of the prominent movers in the concern. J. Pierpont Morgan, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the consolidation, is not connected in any way with it."

THE CHICAGO DEBT LIMIT.

Committee of One Hundred Citizens to Discuss the Questions of Raising It and a New Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The Mayor, in accordance with the order of the City Council, will appoint a committee of 100 citizens, who will take up the question of cutting off the limit of the bonded indebtedness and giving to Chicago a new and up-to-date Constitution. The committee, it is said, will be both representative and non-partisan. Gov. Tanner, through this body, may be asked to call a special session of the Legislature to pass a measure for Chicago's assistance.

On a special order of business, the Council Finance Committee brought the matter before the body last night. The committee pointed out that the city was in great need of money for permanent improvements and urged that posterity should help to pay for that of which it received the benefit. The committee proposed raising the limit of the bonded indebtedness from 2½ per cent. of the assessed valuation to 5 per cent.

Alderman Goldzier offered an amendment that the 5 per cent. limit should be stricken out. Alderman Alling urged that the Committee of One Hundred should take up the question of obtaining an entirely new Constitution for Chicago, referring particularly to the evils arising from the Justice Court system. Both amendments were carried.

MESSENGER'S DEATH A MYSTERY

Found in His Express Car Covered with Blood and His Money Gone.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 31.—American Express and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway officials confirm the report of the train robbery, and the mortally wounding of Express Messenger W. F. Concannon, near Denison. The robbery took place between 6 and 7 o'clock.

Railroad men saw Messenger Concannon standing in the express car doorway while waiting for the train to pull into a station. When the train reached the station Mesesnger Concannon was lying on the car floor, covered with blood, his skull crushed in, and his car robbed of all the money it had contained, estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000.

The officials have no clew to the robbers, and do not know how many there were. Concannon has not recovered consciousness. The surgeons say they do not expect him to live.

PRICE OF DENIM ADVANCES.

In Some Grades the Advance Has Been Forty Per Cent. in Four Days.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Tailors' and sweat shop men were greatly excited to-day over the fact that the denim market was practically cornered. In some grades the advance has been 40 per cent. in four days. The old standard of a cent an ounce, a price which was well undercut during the hard times, has been buried beneath many advances. The policy of the manufacturers is to tack on no more than an eighth or a quarter of a cent a yard at a time, but these "times" have followed each other at frequent intervals.

"Prices will go up steadily until March 1," said a wholesale dealer to-day, "that is the guarantee of the manufacturers in muslin, ticking, denims, and, in fact, all cotton goods. Woolens are not so much affected. The guarantees of the manufacturers are to insure wholesalers against loss by overloading, but we cannot overload, for we cannot get the goods fast enough for customers, who fairly grab them from our shelves."

PASSES INTEREST ON BONDS.

International Packing Company of Chicago Not to Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The Directors of the International Packing Company at a meeting held to-night decided not to pay the 3 per cent. coupon on the company's 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due to-day. The resolution adopted by the Directors sets out the fact that during the twelve months beginning Oct. 27, 1898, and ending Oct. 25, 1899, the net profits of the company were $148,133.

This is a much better showing than was made in 1897-8, when the loss for the year was $88,144. The working capital of the company is still impaired, however, to the amount of $16,283, the impairment on Oct. 26, 1898, having amounted to $164,416. Levy Mayer, counsel for the company, rendered an opinion that with the working capital impaired, the payment of the debenture interest would be illegal under the terms of the trust agreement.

Charles R. Crisp to be a Judge.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—Gov. Candler to-day sent to the Senate the name of Charles R. Crisp, son of the late Speaker Crisp, to be Judge of the County Court of Sumter. There is no doubt of his confirmation.

TRAINLOAD OF WHISKEY.

Over 60,000 Gallons in One Shipment. Twenty Cars Fully Loaded.

Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., Philadelphia, is one of the best known firms in the liquor trade in this country. Their goods are unequalled. Their business enterprise is remarkable. Recently this was amply demonstrated by a shipment of over 60,000 gallons of fine whiskeys, comprising twenty carloads, to the West, Southwest, and Pacific Coast, being the second shipment of this kind in less than a year.

Included in the above shipment were 2,000 cases of OLD SARATOGA, one of the finest and best whiskeys and universally acknowledged as such by all who use it. The OLD SARATOGA Whiskey has been on the market for over a quarter of a century, and is now being introduced in this vicinity by Acker, Merrall & Condit, a fact which alone is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence.—Adv.

BRITISH FORCES IN GREAT DANGER

Gen. White May Attempt to Retreat South.

2,000 BRITISH CAPTURED

Appear to Have Walked Into Trap Set for Them.

DISMAY IN ENGLAND

London Papers Attempt to Explain the Disaster.

Probable that a Second Army Corps Will Be Called Out—A Rumor that White Is to be Superseded Is Not Credited in London.

Further reports on the fighting at Ladysmith Monday show that it was a great disaster to the British forces, which lost, according to competent judges, no less than 2,000 men taken prisoners by the Boers, in addition to the killed and wounded.

Gen. White, in command in Natal, officially reports the capitulation of two regiments and a mountain battery.

The situation is somewhat obscure on account of the breaking down of the East Coast cable and the rigid censorship maintained by the British. There is little doubt, however, that the Boers have good ground for their claim that they are practically in possession of the whole of Natal, except the town of Ladysmith, which they have surrounded with an overwhelming force.

Rumors of a continuation of the battle on Tuesday come from Cape Town, and there is a report that Gen. White will attempt to retire to the south.

Gen. Buller's arrival at Cape Town cannot have much immediate effect on the situation, as he is accompanied only by his staff.

WHITE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Brief Account of the Disaster to His Command, for Which He Assumes Full Responsibility.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The following is the text of Gen. White's dispatch to the War Office:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 30—10:35 P. M.—I have to report a disaster to the column sent by me to take a position on a hill to guard the left flank of the troops. In these operations to-day the Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 Mountain Battery, and the Gloucestershire Regiment were surrounded in the hills, and, after losing heavily, had to capitulate. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

"A man of the Fusiliers employed as a Hospital Orderly came in under a flag of truce with a letter from the survivors of the column, who asked for assistance to bury the dead. I fear there is no doubt of the truth of the report.

"I formed a plan, in the carrying out of which the disaster occurred, and I am alone responsible for the plan. There is no blame whatever to the troops, as the position was untenable."

ANOTHER BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31.—The South Africa News publishes the following dispatch:

"LADYSMITH, Oct. 31.—A battle is proceeding at the foot of Umbanbane, a few miles from Ladysmith. Several shells have dropped into the town."

THE BRITISH MAY RETREAT.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Reports are current here that Gen. White may retire to Pietermaritzburg while the railroad is intact. There is much divergence of opinion in military circles as to the advisability of such a step.

Apart from the immediate loss in effectives, which will seriously cripple Gen. White's operations, the British defeat must have a most depressing effect on the remainder of the Ladysmith force, while it may be expected to have much weight with the Boers who are wavering as to which side to support, and it will immensely raise the morale of the Boer forces and bring crowds of recruits to their standard.

Advices from Cape Town show that the Boers are gathering in considerable force at Dewdrop, southwest of Ladysmith, while large forces of Boers are advancing over the Helpmakaar Road. A big camp of Boers is to be formed between Harrismith Bridge and Potgietere Farm Camp, at Dewdrop, which, it is said, will extend four miles.

EXPLAINING THE DISASTER.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—An ominous curtain has again descended upon affairs in Natal. No dispatch, except the official telegrams of General Sir George Stewart White, has thus far been permitted to mention the disaster; and no telegram from Ladysmith has been received in London since the advices from the British commander. This gives rise to a belief that communications have already been cut, in which event some time must elapse before details regarding British losses are received.

It is evident that Gen. White's estimate of a loss of ninety is separate from the probable loss in killed and wounded among the captured battalions. On this point there is the greatest suspense among the relatives of the prisoners. It is supposed that the stampeding of mules meant the carrying away of the reserves of ammunition and that the troops captulated after firing the rounds which each man carried.

In the absence of news the morning papers are reduced to speculation as to how the disaster occurred. The general opinion is that a misuse of the cavalry was the real reason for the fall into the Boer trap. Apparently there was no cavalry to watch over the safety of the missing column. The Morning Post, pointing out how near the British were to "a still greater disaster," says:

"In capturing the column, the Boers also had the Devonshire regiment practically at their mercy, and a little more daring would have made a bad business much worse; and, seeing that a force strong enough to scoop up a couple of infantry battalions could have put itself practically between Sir George White and his camp, we may be very thankful that things to-day are not more serious than they are. The lesson has been a severe one. It is humiliating to find a nation of farmers beating soldiers at their own game, but the sooner a proper respect is had for Boer strategy and tactics, the better for our fortunes in Natal."

This sobering note is struck by all the morning papers to-day, together with the expression of a determination to carry the matter through at whatever cost.

The Daily Chronicle, referring editorially to the situation, says:

"In view of the patent failure of the campaign and the terrible humiliation of the British Army, we can only vaguely hope that Sir George White, in the hard days that lie before him, may be able to hold Ladysmith. Retreat would be an undertaking which the imagination fails to grasp. If this war is to be a war of vengeance we shall have to wipe out a disaster before which the memory of Majuba fades away. The empire is face to face with a repulse comparable only to the surrender of Burgoyne to the embattled farmers of our American colonies. If the catastrophe calls forth something better than music-hall patriotism, we may come to reckon it as a timely lesson, well learned for the good of our souls."

The Daily News says: "If it is found possible to move the stores, Sir George White will probably be ordered to withdraw upon Colenso. If the order is not given, it will be because a removal of the stores would be too risky."

The Morning Post calls attention to Sir George White's use of the word "capitulation," remarking that it suspects the word was used carelessly. It says:

"We prefer to assume that the column fought until it was cut to pieces and all the ammunition was gone. Capitulation is a word of shame. Troops in the field cannot capitulate without disgrace, and disaster is not necessarily dishonor."

The Times says: "We have met with a considerable reverse. It is for the nation to show that it can bear ill-fortune with courage and dignity."

CONSTERNATION IN ENGLAND.

Crowds Besiege the War Office, Anxiously Inquiring for Further Information—Stocks Fall.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—There was a continuous stream of callers at the War Office until a late hour, everybody anxiously inquiring regarding yesterday's casualties, but the War Office declared that nothing had been received since Sir George White's dispatch communicating the news of the capture of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire Regiment.

This delay in getting further intelligence is attributed in part to the breakdown of the East Coast cable, but it is believed that the War Office must be possessed of further news, which it is probably not thought advisable should be published as yet.

Late this evening the Prince of Wales and the Marquis of Salisbury sent their respective secretaries to the War Office to make inquiries, but the reply given was that no further news had been received. Large crowds still waited in the vicinity shortly before midnight.

The tidings of disaster will have the effect of giving a strong impulse to the popular movement aiming to raise funds for the benefit of the wives and children of the men at the front. The War Office, under the signatures of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, and Gen. Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief, has issued a long statement indicating the best methods of distributing the money thus raised.

The disaster has caused a feeling akin to consternation, and in Gloucestershire and the North of Ireland, where the captured regiments were recruited, the blackest gloom prevails, families awaiting with beating hearts the names of the slain and wounded, which are fully expected to reach a high figure. Many homes are already in mourning in consequence of losses sustained by these regiments in previous engagements. Anxious people practically thronged the walls to the notice board. Most affecting scenes were witnessed. Many women were heard to gasp, "Thank God, he's alive, at any rate!" as they found the name of some beloved one on the list of prisoners. The sidewalks were packed with solid masses awa

ported silenced by the guns of the naval brigade from the Powerful, and had opened fire again."

The dispatch further says: "The enemy are again closing in, and the situation is one of grave anxiety. Beyond doubt the Boer retirement yesterday (Monday) was a ruse to draw Gen. White into the hilly country and away from the British camp."

This last sentence is significant, and confirms the opinion of military experts here, that Gen. White is allowing himself to be outgeneraled by Commandant General Joubert.

From the scanty advices received, it seems tolerably certain that the disaster was a simple repetition of the battle of Majuba Hill, though on a larger scale. The two regiments were allowed to march into a trap set for them by the Boers. It is simply a case of the Boer spider and the gulleless British fly. In fact, the whole engagement of Monday seems to have been brought on by Commandant General Joubert, who skillfully conceived a gigantic trap, out of which, as the official dispatch shows, Sir George White only escaped with difficulty.

Gen. White conceived the idea of driving the Boers from Tintwainyoni Hill, seven miles out, which Gen. Joubert made an ostentatious show of fortifying on Sunday. The Boer commander left a force sufficient to draw Gen. White on, while the mass of the Boers he moved stealthily round the British right, to deliver a flank attack and to endeavor to cut off Gen. White from Ladysmith. The British commander succeeded in beating off the attack, but only with great difficulty, and during the turning movement his troops suffered from a flanking fire.

Harsh things are said in military circles of the British tactics, which have made possible the ambush of the Eighteenth Hussars at Glencoe, and now the loss of two fine regiments. It is feared that Sir George White is no match for the Boers in that cunning by which Boer tactics are conceived, and it is pointed out that if the British commanders continue to lead their men into obvious traps, further disasters must be looked for.

An interview is published with a British officer, whose name is withheld, but who is described as "a well-known General with a distinguished record during the Indian mutiny," in the course of which he passes severe criticism upon the conduct of the campaign. "Yesterday's disaster," says the officer in question, "is only another proof of serious blundering. Although Sir George White is a good regimental commander, he does not seem to excel in strategy or the management of a big division. I regard the Glencoe business as another example of blundering."

Proceeding to discuss the engagement at Glencoe, the officer observes:

"Some of the enemy's officers were allowed to occupy and plant guns on Talana Hill. Nothing was done to stop this until the Boers began to shell Glencoe on the following morning. As for yesterday's casualty, it seems inexcusable that the two regiments should have been allowed to separate themselves from the main body, especially with a considerable swarm of the enemy against them. I know I am expressing the opinion of many military officers.

"We are disgusted with the War Office for having prematurely allowed the issuance of glowing reports of victories without equal frankness and promptitude in disclosing the circumstances discounting these reports."

Sir George White's honest admission of full responsibility and the terms of his dispatch are regarded in some circles as virtually placing his case in the hands of the Home authorities, and it is even rumored late this evening that the War Office has already decided to supersede him. The report, however, is discredited in well-informed quarters.

While minor reverses were not wholly unexpected, no Englishman ever dreamed that anything like the staggering blow Gen. Joubert delivered yesterday threatened the British arms in South Africa, and, apparently, the full extent of the disaster is not yet acknowledged.

The loss in effective men must be appalling to a General who is practically surrounded. Two of the finest British regiments and a mule battery deducted from the Ladysmith garrison weakens it about a fifth of its total strength, and alters the whole situation very materially in favor of the Boers, who, once again, have shown themselves stern fighters and military strategists of superior order.

The disaster cost the British, besides the men lost, six seven-pound screw guns, and as the Boer artillery is already stronger than imagined, the capture of these guns will be a great help to the Boers.

GEN. WHITE'S MILITARY CAREER

Gen. Sir George Stewart White is a holder of the Victoria Cross, a Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, a Grand Commander of the Bath, and a Grand Commander of the Star of India. He has been Quartermaster General to the British Army since 1898. His career from the time when he entered the army until he started for South Africa had been a most distinguished one. An Irishman by birth, having been born in County Antrim in 1835, he was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, and entered the army as a subaltern in 1853. He saw active service almost at once. He served during the Indian mutiny with his regiment, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, obtaining a medal and clasp for gallantry. Appointed a Captain in 1863 and a Major ten years later, he went through the Afghan war with the Gordon Highlanders, and was present at the battle of Charasia, the occupation of Kabul, the expedition to Maidan, the capture of Takti Shah, and on the march from Kabul to Kandahar.

Afterward Sir George was appointed Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India, and in 1881 became Lieutenant-Colonel of the famous Gordon Highlanders. Four years later he was Colonel of that regiment. He was sent with the regiment to Egypt, where he and his men distinguished themselves, and in the Burmese war of 1885 he commanded a brigade. For his services in that campaign he was promoted to be a Major General, and received the special thanks of the Government of India. Afterward he conducted the successful expedition into Zhob and from 1893 until last year was Commander in Chief of the British forces in India.

JUBILATION IN PARIS.

French Delighted by the British Disaster and Believe Ladysmith Will Capitulate to the Boers.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—(Copyright, 1899, by The New York Times.)—News of the British disaster in Natal has caused great excitement here, and the general feeling is one of jubilation. The French, with their quick habit of jumping to conclusions, think that the capitulation of the British Army at Ladysmith is merely a matter of a few hours and that the war is practically at an end. One newspaper office displayed the Boer and Orange Free State flags this evening as a sign of joy.

The anti-English spirit is fed mainly by the Nationalist and anti-Dreyfusard organs. Superficially the humiliation and defeat of British arms arouse satisfaction universally. The intelligent classes, however, do not share in the wild hatred of Great Britain displayed by the disciples of Déroulède and Rochefort, and their enmity is only skin deep. If attention were to be paid to the outpourings of the Nationalist press, there would be a state of war between France and Great Britain to-morrow.

Fortunately the French statesmen and responsible politicians both act and think differently. I have no hesitation in saying, however, that if Great Britain shows any signs of weakness or wavering in her dealings with the Boers, nothing could stem the tide of provocation against her which would be let loose here. The situation would then become seriously alarming.

LITTLE SYMPATHY IN EUROPE.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Berlin papers have had very little to say so far regarding the British disaster at Ladysmith, but they show a disposition to magnify it and to criticise Sir George White's tactics severely, particularly what one paper styles "his endeavor to deceive the British public." There is little doubt, however, that, in view of Emperor William's coming visit to England, the opinions held in high quarters will influence the newspaper comments.

VIENNA, Nov. 1.—The general public throughout Austria, so far as can be judged from the utterances of the press, seems rather glad that the British have met with a reverse.

ROME, Nov. 1.—With the exception of the organs of the Vatican, the Italian newspapers sympathize with Great Britain in her misfortune.

IRISH NATIONALISTS GLEEFUL.

Dillon's Paper Says a "Bully Beaten Is the Very Acme of Disgrace."

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Irish Nationalist papers are quite gleeful. The Dublin Evening Telegraph, John Dillon's paper, says:

"A big bully triumphant is no lovely spectacle, but a big bully beaten is the very acme of disgrace."

The Dublin Evening Herald ridicules the idea of Great Britain menacing Russia after Sir George White's message.

The news was received with grief and dismay, however, by those in Dublin who had relatives in the battle.

BOERS TO SHELL KIMBERLEY.

Reported to be Building Forts for That Purpose—Many Culverts and Bridges Destroyed.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31.—It is reported from Barkly-West that the Boers are constructing forts around Kimberley for the purpose of shelling the town.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Vryburg, dated Oct. 25, gives a report of a speech of Commandant Delarey when hoisting the Boer flag there. He declared that the flag of the republic was now floating over the whole country north of the Orange River, and that the British flag would never again fly there unless hoisted over the dead bodies of the burghers.

Complete order prevailed at Vryburg.

Advices from Kimberley, under date of Oct. 27, received through a dispatch rider at Orange River Oct. 30, report that all the wounded are progressing favorably. It also appears that, as they are unable to blow up the piers of the Modder River Bridge, the Boers are demolishing them stone by stone. They have blown up practically every culvert from the Modder River to the Orange River.

An armored train, strongly supported, made a reconnaissance Oct. 27 and found the Boers still at Spytfontein.

BRITISH OFFICERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Gen. White has reported to the War Office that the following-named officers were taken prisoners by the Boers on Monday:

THE STAFF—Major Adye.

IRISH FUSILIERS—Col. Carleton, Major Munn, Major Kincaid, Capt. Burrowes, Capt. Rice, Capt. Silver, Lieut. Heard, Lieut. Southey, Lieut. Phibbs, Lieut. McGregor, Lieut. Holmes, Lieut. Kelly, Lieut. Dooner, Lieut. Kentish, Lieut. Kinahan, Lieut. Jeudwine, Chaplain Matthews.

Of the above Capts. Rice and Silver and Lieut. Dooner were wounded.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT—Major Humphrey, Major Capel-Cure, Major Wallace, Capt. Duncan, Capt. Conner, Lieut. Bryant, Lieut. Nisbet, Lieut. Ingham, Lieut. Davy, Lieut. Knox, Lieut. Temple, Lieut. Radice, Lieut. Breul, Lieut. Hill, Lieut. Short, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Mackenzie, Lieut. Beasley, Lieut. Gray.

Of the above Capts. Duncan and Conner were wounded.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—Major Bryant.

MOUNTAIN BATTERY—Lieut. Wheeler, Lieut. Nugent, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. Webb.

Reports of Boer Losses.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith says the Boers suffered severely during the engagement, some persons estimating their loss at 900 to 1,000 killed and wounded.

HISTORY OF CAPTURED TROOPS.

On only two previous occasions have portions of the Royal Irish Fusiliers been taken prisoners, and it is rather curious that both times it was the same part of the organization which was captured by the Boers—the Eighty-seventh Regiment of Infantry. Five hundred of them were captured by the French at Bergen op Zoom in 1799, while on the other occasion the capture was effected by a trick. It was at Buenos Ayres in 1807. Sergt. Grady, left with a score of invalids to guard the baggage, repulsed an attack and took prisoners two officers and seventy men. These he sent to the Commander-in-chief of the British forces, and a short time afterward a soldier wearing a British uniform appeared with an order apparently signed by Gen. Whitelocke that Grady was not to fire upon any one, whether armed or not. As a consequence of this Grady and his men were surrounded by 500 of the enemy, taken prisoners, and subjected to hardships and insults. It was found afterward that a number of British uniforms had been stolen from a store ship and that the supposed order from Gen. Whitelocke was a clever forgery.

The Eighty-seventh Foot dates from 1793, when Col. Doyle raised about 600 men. Soon afterward they were sent to Flanders, where they distinguished themselves in repulsing a vigorous attack upon Alost. Then they went to the West Indies, where they lost by disease more than the original number of the regiment. In 1815 they were sent to India, and in 1826 they fought in Burmah, gaining the distinction of placing "Ava" on their colors by their gallant conduct. On their return to England, after an absence of thirty-three years, they received particular compliments from the King, gaining the right to use the word "Royal" as a prefix to the name of the organization. They were again sent to India in 1849, and did good service at the time of the mutiny in Peshawur, aiding in the suppression of the mutinous Fifty-fifth Regiment, the execution of whose ringleaders was sternly superintended by the Eighty-seventh. After a prolonged stay in India and China they returned to England in 1876, where they remained till the Egyptian war of 1882, when they were in the Second Brigade of the First Division. They fought at Tel-el-Kebir with conspicuous courage, joining in the "Irish charge," which, carrying the inner line of redoubts, practically decided the victory. Shortly afterward they were sent again to India, whence they were ordered to South Africa when the present trouble with the Transvaal began.

The portion of the Gloucestershire Regiment captured by the Boers consists of the Twenty-eighth Foot, one of the oldest and most famous regiments in the British Army. It has a continuous history since 1694. It fought in the eighteenth century campaigns in the Low Countries, and bears "Ramillies" on its colors. It also fought at Vigo and Fontenoy, and served at Quebec under Wolfe, who had himself at one time borne a commission in the regiment. Then followed service in this country and the West Indies, and afterward in Minorca and Spain, followed by the splendid victory at Alexandria in 1801, in which the Twenty-eighth was a portion of the small mass of British infantry which destroyed the French cavalry. At Mandora and Aboukir the men of the regiment also greatly distinguished themselves, as also at the bombardment of Copenhagen, the operations in Sweden, and the famous battle of Corunna. The regiment served through the Peninsula war, and at Quatre Bras and Waterloo was in Kempt's brigade of Picton's division.

At the former battle the indomitable Picton actually led the Twenty-eighth in person. At Waterloo the regiment was on the left, and the charge made by the division of which it formed a part—the charge before which the French became utterly disorganized and in which Picton fell—is one of the famous incidents of that famous battle. Naturally, "Waterloo" is another word inscribed on the colors which, it is to be presumed, the Boers have captured with the regiment.

It is probable that, in spite of its glorious record, the Twenty-eighth is not such a good regiment as formerly, as since the Crimean war, in which it greatly distinguished itself, it has seen little if any active service.

ANOTHER ARMY CORPS?

Expected that a Call Will Be Issued—Said to Portend European Hostility to Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is learned that the War Office has ordered a second army corps to be in readiness to be called out.

The military officials have not yet decided whether the consummation of the plan will be necessary, but they are determined to have everything in readiness either for a demonstration in Europe of Great Britain's capabilities or for sending even a larger force to the scene of action.

The preparations to call out more troops, taken in conjunction with the extraordinary naval activity here, have again aroused the belief in service circles that the Government has good reason to anticipate European hostility, but no reason can be found to justify this latest reiteration of rumors of Russian, French, or German intervention.

It was learned on good authority that the motive consists, to quote an official, "in wanting to show the other fellows what we can do," and is on a line with calling out the militia, a purely precautionary measure dictated by the necessity of bringing up the home military force to its normal strength, or, rather, to a strength proportionate with the necessities of a nation engaged in a foreign war. The calling out of a second corps depends on two circumstances—first, the attitude of Europe, as evinced after this first serious British reverse; second, upon the judgment of Gen. Buller, who, finding the conditions not so favorable as expected, may demand more troops.

It does not follow that the entire army corps, even if called out, will be sent to Gen. Buller. It is more probable that it will be kept home to supply the places of units sent out in accordance with Gen. Buller's wishes. Upon the present organization, the home forces are supposed to be capable of raising at short notice three army corps. Should the War Office decide upon raising a second corps it will necessitate the calling out of more reserves.

MORE RESERVES CALLED OUT.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Commander in Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, has issued an order for the mobilization by Nov. 6 of the reserves of the Suffolk, Essex, and Derbyshire Regiments, who will be added to the South African forces.

TO MAKE UP BRITISH LOSSES.

Three Battalions of Foot and a Battery, with Reserves, to be Sent.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The War Office has sent the following dispatch to Gen. Buller:

"Three extra battalions of foot and one mountain battery, with reserves, will leave England during the course of ten days to make good the casualties."

89,634 MEN IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

28,000 of Them Expected to Land at Cape Town Next Week.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—About 6,000 fresh troops will arrive at Cape Town Sunday next from England, and will be available to reinforce Sir George White. Transports will reach there daily after Sunday, until, by the end of next week 28,000 troops will have landed in South Africa.

These men are intended for Sir Redvers Buller's army, but will undoubtedly be dispatched to Natal should the situation become perilous.

The British Army will eventually reach the huge total of 89,634 men and officers, of which 69,634 will be regulars, and the other 20,000 will be miscellaneous, but excellent, colonial troops.

YULE MADE A MAJOR GENERAL.

To Command the Eighth Brigade of the South African Field Force.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Gazette announces the promotion of Substantive Lieut. Col. W. A. Yule to the rank of Major General on the staff, to command the Eighth Brigade of the South African field force, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the army.

GEN. BULLER AT CAPE TOWN.

Crowds Lining the Route Cheer Him When He Lands There.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—One announcement today was received by the British with unfeigned satisfaction, namely, the arrival of Gen. Buller at Cape Town. But it is pointed out that Gen. Buller cannot end the war without an army corps, and some of the troops which are to compose it have not even left England for South Africa.

Dispatches from Cape Town show that Gen. Buller's reception there was most enthusiastic. He was welcomed by Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, after which they both entered a carriage and drove to the Government House, escorted by mounted police and mounted volunteers. They were wildly cheered by the throngs of people lining the route. There were cries of "Avenge Majuba!" and wild cheers for the General. Gen. Buller's face was impassive as he returned military salutes for the cheers.

BOERS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The Transvaal Papers Predict the Fall of Kimberley and Mafeking.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is reported from Cape Town that an Englishman who has arrived at Aliwal North from Pretoria, whence he was expelled, by way of Bloemfontein, says that when he left Pretoria all the stores there were carrying on business as usual. President Krüger was still there, and he did not see any wounded at Johannesburg.

Some of the Transvaal papers are still published, and contain glowing accounts of the successes of the Boer arms, saying that Kimberley and Mafeking are expected to fall at any moment, while Bechuanaland is conquered and annexed; that the republican arms are also successful in Natal, and that the burghers are continuing their victorious march south, capturing British prisoners and stores.

The papers admit that the battle at Elandslaagte was a reverse for the Boers, who lost thirty killed, had many wounded, and eighty-five taken prisoners. Ladysmith, according to the Boer newspapers, is soon to be taken.

The Englishman added that the Boers are absolutely confident of their ultimate triumph, and believe the whole of Natal is already practically in their hands.

PEOPLE ACCEPT BOER ANNEXATION.

Gov. Milner Reports that Those North of Vaal River Have Done So.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Colonial Office received this evening a dispatch from Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, saying that, so far as he can discover, the people north of the Vaal River accept the alleged annexation of part of Cape Colony by the Boers as a fact.

CABLE SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

East Coast Route Shut Off—Censorship on All Messages.

The French Telegraphic Cables Company sent out yesterday the following notice:

"The Eastern company notifies that the Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique cable broke down early this morning, cutting off communication with South Africa by the east coast route. In the meantime traffic is circulating by the west coast route, which is working well."

The company later gave out this message from the Cape of Good Hope: "Censorship has been established in this country on all cables."

NEW WAR TRACTION ENGINES.

Successfully Tested at Aldershot—To be Sent to South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—There was an extraordinary military parade at Aldershot yesterday, when fifteen traction engines and forty trucks were inspected previous to their departure for South Africa. A stretch of sandy rock road was selected for the tests and gave an excellent chance to observe the points of the engines.

A steep ditch and banks two and three feet high were safely traversed. Though at times the wheels sank axle-deep, other engines pulled out the hapless ones. The Duke of Connaught and Princes Louis and Victor Napoleon attended the trials and were much pleased with the results.

Twenty-four of these engines will be dispatched to South Africa.

Allsopp's English Ale and Stout

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FOR SALE BY
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More Witwatersrand Gold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A report from Consul Hill at Amsterdam says that the amount of gold produced in August in the Witwatersrand mines of the South African Republic was 459,709 ounces, showing an increase of 3,235 ounces over July and of 82,798 ounces as compared with the preceding month of last year. For the eight months to the end of August the increase over the corresponding period of last year amounts to 804,131 ounces, or nearly 30 per cent.

Sumner's Orders for Africa Revoked.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The recent orders assigning Col. Samuel G. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy at London, to duty with the British army in the Transvaal have been revoked. Capt. S. L. Slocum, Eighth Cavalry, Military Attaché at Vienna, has started for the Transvaal, and probably will be the only United States military representative at the seat of war.

Mr. Beit Well Received in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire, is here, pushing the construction of the telegraph line through German East Africa, and also for the purpose of providing a telegraph and railroad connecting with the Ottawa copper mines in German Southwest Africa, owned by a German-English syndicate. Mr. Beit has been well received at the Foreign Office and has excellent prospects of success.

Electors Censure Mr. Clark.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—At a meeting of the Caithness electors yesterday evening a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the attitude of Gavin Brown Clark, Radical, the member for Caithness in the House of Commons, on the South Africa question and asking him to resign. Mr. Clark was formerly Consul General of the Transvaal in London.

Subscriptions for Hospital Ship.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Among the further subscriptions to the American Fund, headed by Lady Randolph Churchill, being raised to send a hospital ship for the use of the wounded soldiers in South Africa, are the following:

H. G. King, £1,000; Henry A. Butters, £250; Mrs. Adaire, £100; Mrs. Mary E. Shenley, £100; H. F. Thaw, £50; R. H. Blackwell, £50; Mrs. Carrington, £25; Mrs. Naylor-Leland, £10.

Glad of American Friendship.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The President of the Local Improvement Board, the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, speaking this evening at Manchester on the war, expressed his intense satisfaction at the friendly relations of Great Britain with the United States and Germany.

The Wounded at Durban.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 31.—The Legislative Building has been transformed into a hospital for the Boer and British wounded, who will be treated alike. Walter Morrison, M. P., has sent £1,000 for the aid of the Natal Volunteers.

Paderewski to Give a Concert.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, will give a recital in London in behalf of the fund for the families of the soldiers.

ISLANDS NOT ALL CEDED?

MADRID, Oct. 31.—A sensation was caused in the Senate to-day by the declaration of Count d'Almenas that, owing to the ignorance of the Spanish-American Peace Treaty Commissioners, three islands of the Philippine group—the two Batanes and Calayan Island, both north of Luzon—were not included in the scope of the treaty.

These islands, he asserted, ought to be made the basis of negotiations for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The islands in the Philippine group referred to in the Madrid dispatch as not having been included in the treaty ceding the archipelago to the United States are not regarded by the members of the Philippine Commission as of any importance, and no regret, they say, need be felt if the statement should prove correct.

The opinion was expressed by one of the Commissioners to-night that the islands referred to are not worth negotiating for, as they would not be of any material benefit. They are not thickly populated, and their commerce is small, as they are out of the way of the regular ocean travel. The terms of the peace treaty placed the northern boundary of the limit of cession along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude.

The islands of the Batanes group are north of latitude 20, and if the parallel should be strictly adhered to they would not fall within the scope of the treaty. Calayan Island, belonging to the Babuyan group, lies south of the twentieth parallel, and comes within the scope of the treaty.

WOMAN GETS A BOMB.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Oct. 31.—An infernal machine was received by express from Chicago last evening by Mrs. J. W. Hoot. The machine was in the form of a well-finished cabinet about a foot long. When she pulled the knob to open the drawer a percussion cap exploded, but failed to do any damage. She dropped the package in alarm, and later turned it over to the police, who tested the machine to-day. It exploded with terrific force, leaving not a particle of the machine. Every building in the vicinity was shaken.

Mrs. Hoot received an anonymous letter at the same time, calling attention to the present that would be received. Mrs. Hoot has received strangely worded letters written from the Hotel Morrison, Chicago. The authorities are investigating, and the Chicago authorities have been notified.

MILK DEARER IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Owing to the scarcity of milk the Central Committee of the Chicago Milk Dealers' Association, at a meeting to-day, decided to raise the price of milk from 6 to 7 cents a quart on Nov. 1.

A scarcity of milk has existed for several months, caused, the dealers say, by the farmers taking advantage of the market price of beef, and saving the labor of milking and getting their product on the milk trains in fit order for the city market.

The demand for bottled milk and the increased charges for transportation have so enhanced the expense to the dealers that the advance of 1 cent a quart by them is not, they contend, unreasonable.

TAYLOR ACCUSES GOEBEL MEN.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Oct. 31.—W. S. Taylor, Republican candidate for Governor, to-day answered the following questions:

"Do you think Goebel Democrats will attempt to take any advantage election day?"

"Yes, if their conduct in appointing officers of election is any index."

"Has there been any unfair conduct upon the part of the State Election Board?"

"They have packed every County Board of Election Commissioners with a partisan majority in favor of Goebel."

"Do you anticipate serious trouble election day?"

"There will be no trouble whatever if the people are given an honest vote and a fair count. If, however, an attempt is made to rob the ballot box, I cannot undertake to predict whether or not the voters thus outraged will tamely submit."

Chicago Butchers Form a Union.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Arrangements are almost completed by the Bohemian Butchers' Union and the Pilsen Butchers' Association, two of the largest butchers' organizations in the city, to form a union of all the retail butchers, both employers and employes, in the southwest portion of the city, to be called the International Bohemian Butchers' Union. To shorten the hours of the working man and to raise the prices of meats are the objects sought by amalgamation. One hundred and fifty meat markets, mostly Bohemian, German, and Polish, will be affected by the union, which goes into operation about the middle of this month. Committees were appointed on Sunday to induce butchers to sign the agreement.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GENERA TRACY BEFORE MAZET

Continued from Page 1.

the right of every citizen," said Gen. Tracy with heat, "but I will answer it if the committee directs. You will have to take the responsibility."

The same questions were asked of Mr. Croker—" began Mr. Hoffman.

"And he was asked if he had obtained stock as the result of any influence he wielded," put in Mr. Moss.

HIS CORPORATE INTERESTS.

"I am open to no such imputation," said Gen. Tracy, "and while I protest against this outrage I will answer. I own stock in the City Trust Company, the Hudson River Steamboat Company, the Traders' Lloyds, and the Phenix Fire Insurance Company. I can think of no others at present."

"Do you own stock in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland?"

"No, but a member of my family does, and he paid $200 a share for it."

Mr. Hoffman brought out the fact that Gen. Tracy had appeared as counsel for ex-Commissioner of Public Works Willis of Brooklyn, for ex-Police Commissioner Phillips, and for Sheriff Tamsen. The cross-examiner submitted a statement, which he said he had obtained from the Controller's office, showing that from 1895 to 1899 Tracy, Boardman & Platt and Shepard, Parsons & Ogden had received from the city $102,000 in fees as counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, and that Mr. Boardman had also received $28,001.46 as counsel in the Elm Street widening mater. Gen. Tracy said that if the figures were obtained from the Controller he supposed they were correct. Mr. Hoffman asked many more questions about the business of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and said he proposed to get at the truth, no matter how deep it cut or whom it hit.

"Is it not true," asked Mr. Hoffman, "that since the Legislature became Republican your firm has had corporate business amounting to $300,000 a year?"

"It is not true," was the answer. "Our whole business does not amount to that, and our corporate business is not one-sixth of the whole."

"Will you produce the books of your firm to prove that?"

"If the committee wants our books the firm will take the request under consideration."

"I ask the committee to direct the witness to produce those books," said Mr. Hoffman.

GROUT ACCUSED OF TRICKERY.

Mr. Mazet said he would take the matter under advisement, and then Mr. Grout requested permission to ask the witness some questions about Ramapo. Mr. Moss said that the request was not regular, but he was glad to get the help of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and Mr. Grout put his questions, which he read from a typewritten document.

Mr. Grout asked who the stockholders were, and Gen. Tracy gave the names of some who are already known. He was asked if Peter Milne, ex-Commissioner Willis, or P. H. Flynn had owned stock, and he said they had not. The other questions had already been asked by Mr. Moss and elicited nothing new.

When Mr. Grout sat down Mr. Moss said he desired it to appear on the record that Mr. Grout appeared as the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and then Mr. Grout surprised every one by stating that he appeared as counsel for The New York World and not in his official capacity. This brought Mr. Mazet and Mr. Costello to their feet with a protest, and the former said that a trick had been played on the committee. Mr. Grout made a vehement disavowal of this, and said that, as his status had not been questioned, he thought it unnecessary to say that he appeared as private counsel. Mr. Hoffman was then asked to continue his examination, but declined to do so, even at the earnest solicitation of the witness, who said he was busy with the draft of an important brief.

"I want to say," said Mr. Hoffman, "that in my line of questioning I have followed the rule laid down by counsel—"

"And I want to call attention," interrupted Mr. Moss, "to the contrast between the testimony of this witness and that of Mr. Croker and his cohorts, who, although charged with the government of the city, refused to answer all questions touching their private affairs, as they called them."

"I expected that stump speech from you," retorted Mr. Hoffman, and then Chairman Mazet cut short further argument by adjourning the session until 10 o'clock this morning, when Gen. Tracy will continue his testimony.

THE MORNING PROCEEDINGS.

John Morrissey Gray Refused to be a Witness and Was Accused of Taking a "Present" of $575.

The principal incidents of the morning session of the Mazet committee were the reading of a letter from John Morrissey Gray, the Democratic nominee for Register in Kings County, and the testimony given by John Romanelli that he had paid $575 to Mr. Gray as consideration for obtaining the contract for making pickings from the refuse heaps in certain sections of Brooklyn.

Mr. Gray had been subpoenaed, but instead of appearing at the room where the committee was sitting he sent a letter to Chairman Mazet explaining his absence in part as follows:

"I respectfully decline to respond to your summons for the reason that I can give no testimony concerning real or alleged levies upon policemen, saloon or resort keepers; that I do not know of any contribution made for use in corruptly influencing legislation; nor do I know of any corrupt or tyrannical methods joined to lax enforcement of laws in New York City.

"For another reason I decline to appear on the day named in my summons, because it is manifest to me, and it must be to every fair-minded man in politics, that I have been summoned solely because of the fact that I am a Democratic candidate for office in Kings County, and that it is hoped by this unparallelled action to aid in some way the candidacy of my Republican opponent. I am busy conducting my campaign, and will have no time until after election day to answer questions irrevelant to your investigation.

"I would respectfully suggest that the time you intended to devote to my examination might be devoted to examination of Senator Thomas C. Platt, and with more profit to public interests and credit to the committee than may be had by inquiries put to a Democratic candidate in the interest of a Republican candidate and his slanderous allies. Any time after election day I shall be at your service.

PROTEST FROM MR. HOFFMAN.

When Chairman Mazet called for some statements from the various city departments, as a prelude to the investigation, Mr. Hoffman made a violent protest against the continuance of the inquiry. He said:

"I emphatically protest against the use of the State's money for making this committee an annex to the Republican Party in this city by convening at this late day, after many recesses, for election purposes."

"This committee," Mr. Mazet replied, "will not be diverted from its honest investigation by such stump speeches. We find that when any organization is hit hard it seeks to divert attention from itself in this manner; but the subterfuge will not work. The investigation will go on honestly without regard to any political matters pending."

"If the investigation be honest, then," said Mr. Hoffman, "why don't you call ex-Gov. Morton, Mr. Cole, his secretary; Senator Platt, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Mr. Quigg, Mr. Odell, and all the other Republicans who have held stock in the Ramapo Water Company."

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Moss, "there is no testimony to show that any of these gentlemen named held Ramapo stock."

"Yes, there is," said Mr. Hoffman. "The Mayor of the city testified that Mr. Morton's name, for one, was on that list of stockholders offered by Mr. Lauterbach."

"Show me that testimony," said Mr. Moss. "I remember no such testimony."

"Your memory isn't convenient," said Mr. Hoffman.

After some unimportant testimony John Romanelli was called to testify about the $575 which, it was alleged, he had given to John Morrissey Gray and had got back from him on a sharp demand, followed up by a threatened publication of the facts. Mr. Romanelli told his story in broken English. He testified that Thomas F. Meagher went with him to see Mr. Gray, and that Meagher suggested that a "tip would be expected, and suggested a "present" of $500. This was offered, Romanelli said, but Mr. Gray intimated that it was not enough, saying:

"Labretta [who had the contract] offered me $1,000, and you will have to do better than $500 if you expect to do business with me."

PAID $600; BORROWED $50.

Romanelli testified that he agreed, and that $600 was offered to Gray in the latter's saloon, the amount being handed, Romanelli said, to "Jimmy," Gray's young son. Romanelli said that as he was hard up, he said to "Jimmy," when he handed him the money, that he wished he could lend him $50 of it. This Gray consented to, with the understanding that Romanelli should pay it back at the end of the week.

Romanelli said he failed to get the job, and demanded the return of the $550, but Gray told him he would get the contract if he waited. Romanelli then asked Gray, he said, to "put me a horse and cart to work" on the streets, and Gray consented to do this for the payment of the $50 still unpaid of the original $600. Romanelli testified that he paid $25, saying he would soon pay the other $25. As he did not get the horse and cart job, Romanelli said he again applied to Gray for the return of the $575, and then went to a lawyer, who advised him to give the facts to The Brooklyn Eagle.

Romanelli said he went to The Eagle office and stated the facts of the transaction to a reporter, and the story of it was written and a bulletin posted announcing that this money had been paid to Gray as consideration for the pickings contract, and that the latter had refused to keep his pledge. The story was not published in the paper, as the matter was smoothed over by Gray returning the money to Romanelli, the latter agreeing to sign a statement that what he had said to the reporter of The Eagle was not true.

"It was true" added Romanelli; "but I had to say that to get my money back." He explained that he was badly in need of money, as the mortgage on his house was about to be foreclosed and he had a number of debts, which were being pressed.

Romanelli's story was corroborated by a half dozen other witnesses, among whom were Gilbert Evans, assistant managing editor, and William A. Hervey, a reporter, of The Brooklyn Eagle, and Michael Cordello, brother-in-law of Romanelli, who said he witnessed the transaction. Thomas F. Meagher, who, according to Romanelli's story, went with the latter to see Gray, testified that he was an attendant in the Court of Special Sessions and that he had got his appointment through Gray. He said that Romanelli had paid Gray $500 in order to get the contract for the pickings of the refuse heaps.

MR. GRAY MAKES A STATEMENT.

John M. Gray, the Democratic nominee for Register of Kings County, gave out a statement last evening in reply to the evidence of several witnesses before the Mazet committee, who accused him of accepting $575 from John Romanelli as consideration for a city contract. He says in part:

"John Romanelli never gave me a dollar, directly or indirectly. He admitted under oath before the Mazet committee that he signed a paper declaring 'what I (Romanelli) told The Eagle was all lies.' The paper that he did sign was an affidavit in which he pronounced as false the story that he had been induced to tell to The Eagle by my personal enemies. Had the paper named believed Romanelli's story, it would undoubtedly have printed it weeks ago.

"Romanelli and his backers did not dare to make his slanders public until he was assured he could utter them as a privileged witness under the protection of a Republican legislative campaign committee. He came to me voluntarily to disclaim the lies that he had circulated under the encouragement of my bitterest enemies, and probably to save himself from criminal prosecution made not only one but two affidavits, so anxious was he to repudiate the lie which The Eagle refused to print.

"These are some of the reasons why I did not think it worth while to appear before a hostile Campaign Committee to refute slanders of a man of bad character.

ADMIRAL DEWEY GETS HIS DEED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Admiral Dewey was the guest of honor to-night at an informal dinner given by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip of the Treasury Department. After the repast had been served, Mr. Vanderlip handed the Admiral the deed to the home presented to him by the American people.

Mr. Vanderlip's remarks containing an expression of good wishes were appropriately responded to by the guest of honor, who declared his thanks and appreciation of the gift.

Others present were Treasurer Roberts, Assistant Postmaster General Heath, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett of the Coast Survey, and E. W. Harden of New York.

To Register Letters at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—New York is to be the first city in which the new registration plan of the Post Office Department will be tried. Assistant Postmaster General Madden says that the experiment will be put in operation there on Jan. 1. The scheme is for the registration of letters at the houses of the persons sending them.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain with east to northeast gales.

The Caribbean Sea storm has moved slowly northward and was central yesterday near Raleigh, N. C., where a barometric pressure of 29.34 inches was reported. Hard easterly gales prevailed yesterday along the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England Coasts, and northeasterly, shifting to northerly and northwesterly, gales, diminishing in force, were noted along the South Atlantic Coast. The highest wind velocity reported during yesterday was sixty miles an hour from the northeast at Sandy Hook. The rain area attending this storm was extended over New York and New England, and rain has been followed by clearing weather in the South Atlantic States. In all other districts, except in the Middle Rocky Mountain States, fair weather has prevailed. The temperature has fallen

SINKING OF THE CHICAGO

One Dead and Three Missing in Ferryboat Disaster.

CAPTAIN DAGGETT ARRESTED

City of Augusta's Commander Held in $10,000 Bail — Coroner Thinks There Was Gross Carelessness.

The sinking of the Pennsylvania ferryboat Chicago by the Savannah Line steamship City of Augusta off the foot of Cortlandt Street, North River, early yesterday morning was not productive of as great loss of life as the conditions under which the disaster occurred warranted. So far as has been ascertained only one man is dead and three are missing. There was, however, no means of knowing how many passengers were on board the ferryboat at the time of the collision, and, as she now lies at the bottom of the river, the list of dead may be far from complete.

The only body recovered was that of John Bryson, forty years old, of 416 East Fifteenth Street. He was driving a mail wagon and went down with his vehicle from the decks of the Chicago. The missing are Edward C. Vroom, a fireman on the Chicago, residing in Jersey City; Alexander Weir, a coal dealer of 442 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, and Carl McCready, twenty-seven years old, of Brooklyn.

Many of the employes of the ferryboat believe Vroom is safe, although he has not shown up at his home in Jersey City. A deckhand says he strapped a life preserver arcund the fireman, and saw him floating in the water some time later. Mrs. Alexander Weir called at Police Headquarters and said she received word that her husband was among the survivors at the Glen Island Hotel, but when she visited the hotel she learned he had not been seen there. With Weir on the ferryboat was John S. Cohen of the District Attorney's office, Brooklyn. The men leaped into the river together. Cohen was picked up, but Weir has not been seen since. In the case of McCready, it is not sure that he was on the ferryboat, but he was in Jersey City Monday evening, and had not shown up at his home yesterday.

WARRANTS FOR THE CAPTAINS.

Coroner Bausch issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of Capt. Daggett of the City of Augusta and Capt. Durham of the Chicago. These warrants, the Coroner, said, were issued on the strength of the death of John Bryson, the mail-wagon driver. Capt. Daggett was arrested, and when arraigned before the Coroner was admitted to $10,000 bail. The accident, Coroner Bausch said, looked to him like gross carelessness, and he proposed to go to the bottom of the matter.

Two detectives of the harbor police were out looking for Capt. Durham last night, but up to a late hour he had not been found. The detectives have orders to arrest Durham, and in case he is found by them he will probably be locked up in the nearest police station instead of being taken to the headquarters of the harbor police. Capt. Durham lives in Jersey City.

The Chicago now lies about 75 yards off the Cortlandt Street slip, in about 35 feet of water. Her hurricane deck is above water, and there is a great hollow in the middle of it where the bow of the City of Augusta crashed in. The deck moved slightly with the waves yesterday, as if it might soon become separated from the lower structure.

The Chicago left her Jersey City pier at 12:45 o'clock yesterday morning. She did not carry any passengers from any Pennsylvania train, and her passenger list was largely made up of market men and others living in Jersey City and doing business in New York. It is estimated that there were about 100 persons on board with only about a half dozen women among them. Capt. William Durham, who was in command, was in the forward pilot house directing the boat personally, and one of his deckhands was at the wheel.

The night was perfectly clear, the tide was ebbing fast, and the Chicago was kept headed well up stream, according to Capt. Durham. As he neared the New York shore the Captain put his helm over, and just as the vessel swung around to head into the slip he caugnt the first view of the City of Augusta bearing down on him. Capt. Durham says he gave two blasts of his whistle, signifying that he would go to starboard, and putting his helm hard aport he rang his signal to go ahead full speed. The City of Augusta, according to Capt. Durham, did not reply to the signal, but kept right on her course. Then came the crash as the steamer rammed the Chicago just abaft her paddle wheel on the starboard side.

WOMEN AT FIRST SHOVED ASIDE.

A scene of great excitement followed. The passengers of the Chicago, seeing themselves nearing the New York shore, were just getting up and moving about ready to disembark. Besides the passengers there were several trucks. One belonged to the Adams Express Company, and contained a safe with $30,000 worth of silver bars. The crash of the collision was heard on shore. The Captain of the Chicago kept blowing his whistle, while above the din could be heard the shrieking of the terrified passengers.

There was a wild scramble for life preservers. At first the women were shoved to the rear. There were men on board, however. Two of these were George Blumenstack and George Ray, two big truckmen. They jumped into the middle of the struggling mass of humanity.

"Hands off!" they yelled. "The women first. Save the women!" A score of men were brought to their senses, and the women were quickly fitted with life preservers. Many of the men passengers did not wait to adjust life preservers, but leaped into the water. The crew of the Chicago displayed great courage. Engineer Penfield kept his hand on the throttle until the water which rushed in through the torn side of the ferryboat put out his fires, and he had no time to run on deck and jump overboard when the boat went down.

"Don't get excited; she won't sink!" the deckhands cried as they ran among the passengers. "Plenty of time." They managed to reassure the majority of the passengers. Capt. Durham saw that his vessel was doomed, and gave the order for all hands to go up on the upper deck. This created a panic, and many passengers leaped overboard and struggled to get away from the vortex when it came.

The City of Augusta found herself unable for a few moments to get out of the hole she had made in the Chicago's side. Her anchor chains were entangled in the splinters. She finally managed to get clear, and assisted in helping rescue the Chicago's passengers, who were in the water by the score.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

The ferryboat went down ten minutes after being struck. The policeman on post at the ferry house saw that there was a great accident. Calls were at once sent for the police reserves and ambulances. The fire boat, the police boat Patrol, and several launches were sent to the scene and did valuable work rescuing people, as did the tugboat Chauncey M. Depew. Several small boats were sent out from neighboring piers, and in ones, twos, and threes the drenched, chilled, and frequently unconscious passengers were brought into the piers, where willing hands soon restored most of them. Only a few were taken to the hospitals. The saloons and hotels near-by threw open their doors and stimulants and dry clothes were freely given out.

The City of Augusta was ordered to lay off Pier A until the police gave permission for her to go to her dock. She proceeded to her pier at the foot of Spring Street at 2:33 o'clock. The first police boat to arrive found the body of the only known victim. It was later identified as Bryson. There were nearly a dozen trucks on the Chicago, all of which went down with the boat and the teams were lost.

Frank McGuier of 139 Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, was the only passenger on the Chicago who got aboard the City of Augusta. He clambered aboard the steamer by going hand over hand up the anchor chain as she was backing out from the wreckage.

F. L. Sheppard, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Capt. Carroll, the Superintendent of Ferries, and R. M. Patterson, the Superintendent of the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, boarded their tug Linden before daylight and made a careful survey of the wreck of the Chicago. Superintendent Sheppard requested the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company to put a large force of divers into the wreck to look for any bodies that might be there.

The wreckers cleared away the pilot houses and the upper deck on the end of the Chicago lying south. A diver was sent down, and after some hours' work the men succeeded in bringing up a light wagon, the body painted green and the running gear red. It was necessary to cut the horse from between the shafts before the wagon could be hauled on board a boat. The mail wagon and the bodies of three horses were also brought out of the wreck.

There were thirty-four pouches and sixty-six sacks of mail matter in the mail wagon, and all were recovered. The wagon, with all the pouches and sacks, was sent to the Post Office, arriving there at 7 o'clock. The mail matter was from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and various local points. The department mail was among it, and this, with the first-class mail that was in the pouches, was spread out to dry. It was thought that it might be impossible to save the mail that was in the sacks.

The ferry officials said that the first thing this morning efforts will be made to secure the truckload of silver.

STATEMENT OF BOTH SIDES.

"Capt. Durham has made no official explanation of the accident to us," said Mr. Sheppard, "and we do not require it, as he is held accountable to the Board of Steamboat Inspectors. Our boat was brilliantly illuminated. It carried at least 500 electric lamps. She was within 100 yards of her slip, and was making straight for her berth. The City of Augusta had the whole river in which to turn. There was no fog. You can draw your own conclusions.

"I cannot say how much the Chicago is damaged. She may be ruined. She may not be so much damaged as we think. I know she was worth $130,000 to us before she got in the way of the City of Augusta. We'll raise her, and then we'll know more about the situation."

At the docks of the Ocean Steamship Company, to which the City of Augusta belongs, it was said it was impossible to state just how badly that vessel had been damaged. The steamer was towed to the foot of Twelfth Street, Hoboken, where her cargo will be discharged. Capt. H. C. Daggett made a written report of the accident to the company officials for submission to the Board of Steamboat Inspectors. He says:

"I passed the Battery at 12:45 o'clock, coming along about midstream. The state of the tide was last of the ebb. When off Pier 1 North River I noticed a Central Railroad of New Jersey ferryboat crossing from New Jersey to New York. I blew one whistle three different times, and sheared to starboard a half point. He slowed or stopped, but I did not hear him answer my whistles. At this time I was, as near as I can judge, opposite Pier 8 and about 300 or 400 feet from the pier line.

"I then noticed a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat, which afterward proved to be the Chicago, crossing from New Jersey to New York, exposing her green light to my red light. I blew one whistle to him, but did not hear him answer my whistle. I never for one moment thought that he would dare to cross my bows. As soon as I was convinced that he intended doing so I stopped my engines, but a collision was then inevitable.

"As soon as we came together I instantly backed for all we were worth, and blew a distress signal, and as soon as I considered the blow had spent its force I stopped backing and went ahead, gently pushing him inshore as far as I could. I took one of the passengers over my bows and lowered my boats and rescued nine persons. Three were taken from the water and six from the wreck.

"While I regret the accident, I do not feel as though I was responsible. I was not in a position to prevent it and the ferryboat was."

The City of Augusta was insured by the ocean marine companies against fire and collision, and the underwriters will have to pay if the steamship is not liable for the collision. The hull was valued at $150,000. The loss on the ferryboat Chicago is covered by the insurance fund of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Ferryboats in Collision.

The ferryboats Mauch Chunk and Easton of the Central Railroad of New Jersey were in collision in the North River at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, both boats being slightly damaged. The Easton was on her way from South Ferry to Communipaw and the Mauch Chunk was bound for South Ferry. The Mauch Chunk was struck on the port side and some of the joinerwork was carried away. The Easton met about similar damage. There were few passengers on either boat, and no one was hurt.

TAMMANY TO WORKINGMEN.

Tammany Hall has issued an address to the labor voters of the city. It shows the record of the Democratic Party in the State Legislature in obtaining the passage of laws in the interest of labor. Under the heading, "What Democracy Has Done for Labor," it says:

The Democrats, when in control of the State Legislature, passed many bills in the interests of labor which were approved by the Democratic Governors and thus became laws. There were enacted into laws under Governors Cleveland, Hill, and Flower:

1. A law establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics.
2. A law prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses and hats in State prisons.
3. The mechanics' lien law.
4. The law for the protection of life and limb.
5. The law providing that when a corporation passes into the hands of a receiver the wages of employes shall become a preferred debt, and be paid from the first moneys coming into the receiver's hands.
6. A law regulating the hours of employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments, and providing fire escapes and sanitary conveniences in workshops.
7. A law compelling examination of elevators in Brooklyn.
8. A law providing that none but experienced men shall run elevators in Brooklyn.
9. A law regulating hours of labor on street surface lines and elevated railroads in cities of over 500,000 inhabitants.
10. A law providing for preference of wages of employes of assignors under the general assignment law.
11. A law establishing a Board of Arbitration.
12. A law making it necessary to brand as such convict-made goods imported into the State.
13. A law abolishing convict labor.
14. A law creating the Saturday half holiday.
15. A law creating Labor Day.
16. A law providing for factory inspection.
17. A law providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on the public works of the State.
18. A law providing for industrial training in the public and normal schools of the State.
19. A law regulating intelligence bureaus and employment agencies in the State.
20. A law for the protection of purchasers of coal in cities.
21. A law in reference to apprentices and employers.
22. A law providing for cash payment of wages by corporations and thereby abolishing the evils of company stores and boarding houses.
23. A law compelling railroads to equip engines and freight cars with automatic couplers.
24. A law providing for appointing a Mine Inspector and securing safety in blasting, &c.
25. A law for protection of railway employes, providing additional safeguards and signals.
26. A law providing that any voter at a general election shall be entitled to absent himself from service for two hours while the polls are open during election day without reduction being made from his usual salary or wages.
27. The anti-Pinkerton police bill.
28. A law preventing the sweating system in factories.
29. Laws providing for the protection of labels and trade-marks, for the formation of free public libraries, to provide free lectures for workingmen and workingwomen, making stockholders of corporations clearly liable for debts due to employes, prohibiting printing and typesetting in State prisons, preventing employers from coercing employes to enter into agreements not to join labor organizations.

"What Republicans Have Done Against Labor Under Gov. Roosevelt" is set forth as follows:

The Republican Legislature of 1899 was the graveyard of labor bills, as will be seen by the following record:

1. Employer's liability bill; killed in Assembly committee.
2. Twenty cents an hour bill; killed in Senate committee.
3. Drug clerks' shorter hours bill; vetoed by the Governor.
4. The ten-hour bill; killed in Assembly committee.
5. The anti-injunction bill; killed in Senate committee.
6. The anti-conspiracy bill; not reported by committee in either house.
7. Safety scaffolding bill; vetoed by the Governor.
8. Tool-carrying bill; died in the Senate.
9. Labor representation bill; died in the Senate.
10. Safe tool box bill; died in the Senate.
11. Citizen labor bill; died in the Senate.
12. Anti-intimidation bill; killed in Assembly committee.

A third heading is "Republicans Seek to Repeal Labor Laws." On this point the address says:

In 1888 a Republican Senator introduced a bill repealing the Saturday half holiday law. Every Republican Senator voted for it. It passed the Assembly by a strict party vote, being opposed by every Democrat, but it was vetoed by a Democratic Governor.

At the last session of the Legislature, a bill to repeal the Tobin stone-cutting law was introduced by S. S. Slater, a New York Republican, which was opposed by the union stone cutters under the leadership of William J. O'Brien. The quarry owners of New England are using powerful influences to secure the repeal of this law. "Truth is stranger than fiction," and both Slater and O'Brien are candidates upon the crazy-quilt, mongrel, so-called Republican ticket.

THE FIGHT AGAINST MAZET

Rain Does Not Dampen Ardor of Nineteenth District Voters.

EACH FACTION HAS A MEETING

Perez M. Stewart Outlines the Principles on Which He Is Running for Office.

The steady downpour of rain last night failed to dampen the ardor of the political campaign that is being waged in the Nineteenth Assembly District. The evening had been chosen for extraordinary oratorical efforts at the three separate political camps on the battlefield. Each Assembly candidate spoke at a mass meeting, and the Tammanyites gathered in force at their district headquarters at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, and whooped things up in lively fashion for Stewart.

Arrangements had been made by the Citizens' Union management for the biggest mass meeting of the campaign to be held at 230 Amsterdam Avenue. Although the weather kept down the attendance, there was a good-sized gathering present, including several women. The meeting was presided over by Calvin Tomkins, who in his opening address took occasion to explain the Citizens' Union's action in supporting candidates indorsed by Tammany Hall.

"Strictly speaking there are no politics in connection with the management of the affairs of New York City," said the speaker. "The city's affairs are matters of business only, and are so considered, even by the politicians in charge. Mr. Holahan, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Dalton, and Mr. Dutcher take no other view of the matter, and why should we? The difference between us is that we believe we are paying too much for such services, and that we can procure better services for less money, if we take charge of our own affairs.

"So long as a man is suspicious that his civic virtue is likely to be bartered against his political principles, he will refuse to trust you or to co-operate with you even to the extent of safeguarding his city and his home. The most effective way to overcome this natural suspicion is to do as we have done in this district—namely, in each campaign to promptly procure the bona fide nominations of strong, honest, and non-factional candidates and to stand behind them until the end of the fight, trusting to the common sense and honesty of purpose of the voters and to the complaisant astuteness of the regular political managers for ultimate success."

After a lengthy address by George Haven Putnam, in which the speaker condemned the "wholly partisan" actions of the Mazet Committee, Perez M. Stewart was introduced and received an ovation. The candidate took occasion briefly to outline the principles upon which he is running for office.

"I stand as your candidate," he said, "pledged to do all in my power to bring about a complete separation of municipal management from State and National affairs. I believe in the municipal control of public franchises, and that all grants thereof should be for a limited period, and granted by the municipal authorities and not by the State Legislature. In this matter, as in all other municipal matters, I stand for 'Home Rule.'

"I am in favor of honest election laws honestly enforced, and a ballot that gives no candidate an advantage over any other candidate; in other words, I believe in the Massachusetts ballot, adapted to the requirements of our State Constitution.

"I believe every citizen should ever ready and willing to perform faithfully all public duties, including, my friends, his duty as a juryman. [Laughter.] I have always tried to do this myself, having never asked to be excused from serving on a jury. I offer to you and the public the excitement incident to a campaign as my excuse for having failed to respond to a summons in the United States Court. I will not believe that the penalty of $250 imposed upon me in that court had anything to do with politics, and if that extreme fine will serve as a warning to my fellow-citizens, and make them more careful in the performance of their duties as jurors, I shall be glad the terrible example was made of me.

"There are two matters I desire to have my position clear upon. The first is in relation to my nomination by the Citizens' Union, the second being the indorsement of the Democratic Convention. Every member of your committee knew that I had no desire to become a candidate at this election, and only upon the solicitation of many citizens I yielded my personal inclination in the matter. After had accepted your nomination the question of other support received my consideration.

"I learned that my name was to be presented to the Democratic Convention, and I determined that my position should be known to the Democratic leaders in the district before, rather than after, their convention should have taken official action. I therefore sent for one of the prominent Democrats of this district and told him it was rumored that I was likely to receive the indorsement of the Democratic Convention, and I deemed that it was only fair to that convention, and to myself, that it should know exactly where I stood, stating as clearly to that man as I have to you tonight, that I was a Citizens' Union candidate, an earnest advocate of their principles, heartily indorsing their entire platform, that his party's convention should know this, and that I proposed if elected that my support of all measures calling for my official action, as well as my opposition, would be governed solely by my own sense of right and wrong.

"If elected, I will support every measure for good and oppose all that is bad, without regard to the source from which it may emanate, and upon this statement of my position I ask your votes."

Francis W. Aymar, candidate for Alderman, in his speech, dealt largely with the Ramapo scheme, and favored in this case that the right of eminent domain be exercised and that the property of the company as it now exists be appropriated for the benefit of the municipality. Speeches were also made by Oswald G. Villard, William Hepburn Russell, Alfred Seligsburg, and others.

The Tammany district headquarters, which have been profusely decorated with the National colors, was filled to the doors to hear speakers discuss the issues of the campaign. The meeting was presided over by William A. Sweetser, and speeches were made by J. McKeen Cattell, E. J. Morgan, Col. F. E. Church of Virginia, Albert Bach, M. A. Erlanger, and others. While the speakers on the platform were being applauded the leaders in the campaign were planning future battles for the week in the rear of the hall.

Considerable indignation was expressed at the action of the Mazet committee, which had subpenaed John B. Sexton, the Tammany leader of the Nineteenth, and half a dozen district Captains to appear yesterday before the committee. None of the men was called to testify, but were kept on hand all day, and this it is claimed is done for the purpose of keeping the men out of the district, where they could be doing good work against Mazet. It was also stated at the Tammany district headquarters that the wives of intending Democratic voters were being sent for by Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and told to keep their husbands away from the polls on election day or see them arrested.

MAZET ATTACKS CROKER.

Says He and Andrew Freedman Offered to Put Through the Astoria Gas Bill for a Bribe.

The Republican campaign in the Nineteenth Assembly District last night was characterized by some vigorous speeches, in one of which Robert Mazet charged Andrew Freedman and Richard Croker with having offered to put through the Astoria Gas bill for a bribe. Mr. Mazet spoke at a mass meeting in the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy, Broadway and Sixtieth Street, under the auspices of the West Side Republican Club, John Proctor Clarke presiding. About two hundred persons attended. The speeches were interspersed with songs from the colored Magnolia Quartet.

Mr. Clarke read a newspaper clipping referring to "Billy" McGlory's alleged intention to open another dive like the old Armory Hall, and added: "What do the west siders think of the idea? Do they want 'Billy' McGlory to come up here and open up a new Tammany—that is, a new Armory Hall?" The audience laughed, and Mr. Clarke said with a smile: "Now, perhaps you think that was intentional."

"Oh, no," called a voice from a near-by seat.

"You may draw what inferences you please," said Mr. Clarke. "Things that are equal to the same things are equal to each other. If it wasn't for Tammany Hall we wouldn't have Armory Hall, would we? Ergo, Tammany Hall equals Armory Hall. This is my message to the polite, urbane Democratic leader of this district, Commissioner Sexton, to-night: 'Billy' McGlory is coming up here. What are you going to do about it?' And we'll watch him for a year and see.

"Now our able District Attorney, the cultured gentleman, the profound jurist, the wise and reticent gentleman who presides over affairs at the Criminal Court Building, having heard that certain gentlemen had presented charges against him to the Governor, alleging that he really wasn't competent to fill his office, broke out to the extent of a column in the morning papers and attacked an investigating committee now sitting in town as being responsible for the charges. In the course of his interview he charged that this committee called before it 'most degraded and abandoned characters.' Well, the Honorable District Attorney himself was before it. So was Mr. Richard Croker, and the Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck and Mr. Holahan and Mr. Dalton. I should not presume to say that Mr. Croker was 'a degraded and abandoned character,' and I should not say that Mr. Gardiner was a 'degraded character, and I think it was a most unkind thing in the District Attorney to so stigmatize his friends and associates."

Mr. Clarke briefly paid his respects to Mr. Croker as one "possessing all the power of this imperial city, who confesses that he uses it to work for his own pocket all the time," and then introduced Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, who spoke in praise of Mr. Mazet's record in the Assembly. He replied to the charge that Mr. Mazet dodged the Ahearn back claims bill, by saying that he might have been called out of the chamber just at the time the vote was taken, and that the importance of this measure was not realized at the time.

Mr. Mazet, the next speaker, was heartily welcomed. "I have no false modesty in appealing to you," said he. "I feel justified in doing it on my record. I have been misrepresented by those opposed to me. I make no apologies for my record. It speaks for itself.

"On one matter, however, I want to reply to misrepresentation, and that is on the Astoria Gas bill. These people who attack me, in their brazen audacity, come out and denounce this measure as iniquitous. If the truth were known about it, the shoe would be on the other foot. That bill was introduced by me to give the Consolidated Gas Company the right to lay mains under the East River. It would enable them to get their plant out of the city, the city itself would be benefited, and the assessable value of property here raised.

"The bill followed word for word the language of a bill passed in 1892 by a Democratic Legislature, giving to the then East River Gas Company, now the New Amsterdam Company, the right to lay mains under the river. The language of this bill was the same as that of the former one, except that it did not provide, as did the 1892 bill, for a payment of 3 per cent. of gross earnings to the city, because this bill did not give to the Consolidated Company the same right to lay mains in the streets conferred on the old East River Company. The bill I introduced was voted for by 104 Assemblymen out of 150, 81 of the 104 being Republicans and the rest Democrats. According to the wish of Gov. Roosevelt, the provision for the giving to the city of 3 per cent. of gross earnings was then put in.

"Meantime Andrew Freedman, Croker's friend, had gone to the officers of the Consolidated Gas Company and said: 'Now, we have some stock in the New Amsterdam Company, and we would like to have you buy it. If you will do so we will see that the bill you now have pending in the Legislature goes through all right.' He wanted to sell them 15,000 shares at $50 a share when the stock was then selling on the Street at $30 and $40 a share, and this was the condition of the passage of the bill. The officers of the company refused to have anything to do with such a proposition. The bill, they said, should stand or fall on its merits.

"Then Mr. Croker himself subsequently made the proposition to them that if they would take only 8,000 shares at $50 a share he would consent to have all opposition to the Astoria Gas bill withdrawn. The officers declined to buy the stock, and immediately it was reported in its new form adversely from the committee, by a vote of 4 to 3, and every Tammany member, acting on Croker's orders, voted against it.

"That is the true history of the bill. It was a good measure. It was a bill to put the Consolidated Company on an equal footing with its rivals, so that the citizens might have the value of the competition. If in your judgment that is a bad bill, what would you call a good one?"

John C. Coleman described Mr. Mazet's work on behalf of the bill to keep four tracks off Amsterdam Avenue. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the many suspicions directed against persons engaged in that fight. "I myself was accused of taking $75,000 from the Metropolitan Company," said he, "for advocating an amendment to that bill. Our Chairman here has always had a grievance against me because I never gave him any of the $75,000."

TAMMANY ORATORS INSTRUCTED

Maurice B. Blumenthal, Chairman of Tammany Hall's Committee on Speakers, has issued the following instructions to the campaign orators:

"The following facts are respectfully submitted for use by you during the remainder of the campaign. It is part of an address just issued to the voters respecting the proceedings of the Mazet committee:

"The committee has shown itself actuated solely by partisan motives. It has not sought to elicit the whole truth in regard to any one of the objects of its investigation, but only to pervert certain facts with the view to obtaining a partisan political advantage. It has carefully avoided throwing light upon the misdeeds of the Republican Party affecting the City of New York. Its methods of investigation have been as unfair as anything recorded in history. The legal rules of evidence have been so violated as to make the Dreyfus trial seem fairness itself by comparison. Private citizens have been ruthlessly questioned without warrant in regard to the confidential details of their business. Honest and respectable citizens have been held up to ridicule and obloquy by questions full of false insinuations which they have been denied the opportunity of answering fully and fairly.

"The city government has been embarrassed and the conduct of public business obstructed by the issuance of unnecessary subpoenaes, compelling the attendance at unreasonable times of heads of departments and members of city boards, and by requiring the production of books and records, in the absence of which the city business has been seriously delayed.

"You, the citizens of New York, understand this, and your growing disgust at the proceedings of the Mazet committee has been partially reflected in the comments of the press, which, at first prejudiced in its favor, has gradually come to treat its remarkable performances with frank ridicule.

"But how about the effect of such investigations upon public opinion outside of New York?

"This city is held up to the eyes of the outside world as a place unfit for human habitation—where life is not safe and where property is not secure—as a city of ill-paved, unclean, badly lighted streets, where fraud is rampant and honest trade cannot flourish.

"By such false impressions and representations the development of the city is retarded, the growth of its population is checked, trade and commerce are injured to an incalculable degree, and the resulting loss of prosperity can be distinctly felt by individual interests.

"Electors of the greatest, fairest city in the world, summon your civic pride and deal a stinging blow in the face of these slanderers. Let us in every Assembly District in the city defeat the Republican candidates, and return to Albany a solid Democratic delegation to answer on the floor of the Assembly Chamber the calumnies of the Mazet committee."

Ex-Mayor Gleason Formally "Freed."

Ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City is again a "free man." Yesterday a release of the ex-Mayor was given. For the last six months he has been "in jail" because he did not settle a judgment obtained against him for slander by Capt. Anthony S. Woods of the Long Island City police force. The big ex-Mayor did not spend a minute behind bars, for before the order for his arrest was made out he had a law quietly passed extending the jail limits to the limits of the county. Gleason has begun his canvass for Assembly from the First District of Queens County.

Will Support Thomas A. Fulton.

Edwin C. Dusenbury has resigned the First Vice Presidency of the New Amsterdam Republican Club for the purpose of supporting Thomas A. Fulton, the Citizens' Union and Independent Labor candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-first Assembly District. Mr. Dusenbury thinks that Mr. Fulton should have received the Republican nomination, after being nominated by the Citizens' Union.

Eggs Not Hurled at Prince.

Samuel Prince, the Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District, who addressed a Tammany meeting at Third Street and Avenue C on Monday evening, denied yesterday that he had been egged on that occasion, and said that the disturbances had occurred at Socialist meetings—one across the avenue and another three blocks further up. The police of the Union Market Station, in whose precinct the meetings were held, said last evening that Prince had not been interfered with and that the arrests which had been made were at the Socialist meetings.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BOSTON HEARS ROOSEVELT

Governor of New York Talks to Bay State Republicans.

PHILIPPINE WAR HIS TOPIC

Toastmaster Hayes Places Mr. McKinley in Nomination for the Presidency in 1900—Senator Lodge Talks.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The only arguments to be publicly spoken for the Republican Party in Massachusetts during the present campaign were made to-night through the medium of the annual dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts in Music Hall, and the speakers were Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Senator from Massachusetts; Gov. Roger Wolcott, Lieut. Gov. W. Murray Crane, and John L. Bates, the latter two being nominees of the party respectively for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The reception given to Gov. Roosevelt was an enthusiastic one, and repeatedly his remarks, which were entirely upon the Philippine question in its broadest sense, were interrupted with applause. He said he liked to come to Massachusetts to draw inspiration.

Gov. Roosevelt declared that the Spanish war was the people's war, and told of incidents under his observation at the time it was declared to refute the argument that it was brought about by speculators.

"The advocates of the gospel of peace in 1864," he went on, "would be happy to-day in seeing our enemies in the Philippines praying for the success of the Democratic Party. We earnestly wish for peace, but not for an ignoble peace. The world's history shows that civilization only progresses where one nation expands over a tribe or nation which is continually at war.

"We have got to put down the insurrection. If we are men, we can't do otherwise. When it is done we will take a man like that New Englander, Dr. Leonard Wood, and start them on the way to peace and prosperity."

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH.

Senator Lodge, who was among the speakers, said:

"The only Government and the only sovereignty in the Philippines were those of Spain, and they have been transferred to us, rightfully and righteously, as a consequence of Dewey's great victory in Manila Bay. We have been attacked there by insurgents, natives of the island, under chiefs who would now be vegetating in exile at Hongkong, unhonored and unsung, had it not been for the American fleet and the American Army.

"These insurgents, just before the ratification of the treaty of peace, attacked our troops, wantonly and without provocation, and that was the way the war began. The insurgent leaders showed to us the blackest ingratitude, and there is no proof whatever that they represent even the Tagal minority of the people of one island. Their leader is a self-seeking adventurer who has made himself dictator and created for his own purposes whatever shadow of Government they have. I believe in retaining the Philippine Islands, and have always believed in that policy. They should be retained as a possession of the United States, not incorporated in our body politic nor brought within our tariff.

"We can trust ourselves to govern them well and to gain the entire consent of the governed. I believe that we should first put down disorder and restore peace, and that then we should give to those islands the best government possible, which I know we are entirely capable of doing. I believe that our first and immediate duty, to which all others are subordinate, is to push this war with all the energy and resources we can command to a prompt and successful conclusion, and I, therefore, shall sustain with my utmost effort the administration of President McKinley, which is charged with that duty, in all measures for the accomplishment of its difficult task.

REASONS FOR HIS POSITION.

"My reasons for this position are of two kinds. One affecting the interests of the United States, the other our duty as a Nation, but although they spring from different sources, both reasons are intimately related.

"The struggle of this age of ours is in the conflict of economic forces. The great nations of the earth are competing in a desperate struggle for the world's trade, and in that competition, if we would have our farms profitable and our labor highly paid and fully employed, we must not be left behind. Our trade with China has been growing rapidly. But within a few years we have seen Russia closing in upon the Chinese Empire. If she succeeds we shall not only be excluded from those markets, but we shall stand face to face with a power controlling an extent of territory and a mass of population the like of which the world has never seen.

"In the presence of such a colossus of despotism and military socialism, the welfare of every free people is in danger. Long before any one dreamed that we should ever know the Philippines except by name, some of us in Washington had foreseen this peril looming on the horizon, and had realized that sooner or later the United States, in mere self-defense, would be obliged to take an interest in the Chinese question and to insist that we would not be shut out from those markets.

RESULT OF DEWEY'S VICTORY.

"Suddenly came the Spanish war. Dewey's fleet was at Manila and we were the masters of the Philippines. We were an Eastern power. We held the crossroads of the Pacific at Hawaii, and we had our foothold in the Island of Luzon. The master of Manila can make terms with every power in the East, and those vast markets must be held open in the interests of our industry and our commerce, of our farmers and our workingmen, to the free competition of mankind—a contest in which the genius of American enterprise need fear no rival.

"There is another side to this question, the side of duty and of honor. We were brought to the Philippines by the fortune of war. I can conceive of difference of opinion as to the wisdom of our keeping them. I can understand difference of opinion as to the methods of governing and administering them, but I cannot understand, when our soldiers are in the field, face to face with an enemy, that there should be any party or any organization of men in this country ready to cry out 'Surrender!'

"The soldiers of the United States in the Philippines, where they have the right to be by the laws of nations, by the laws of this country, and by the laws of sound morals, are fighting with the public enemies of the United States. Under those circumstances I see but one course. I do not know how others may vote, but I vote with the army that wears the uniform and carries the flag of my country. When the enemy has yielded and the war is over, we can discuss other matters of Government and Administration.

"We took from Spain the sovereignty of those islands; we alone stand between those islands and utter anarchy, or their conquest by Russia or Germany. I am opposed to turning those islands over to anarchy.

"The proposition that we should allow the first self-chosen dictator who came along to establish a government, and that we should agree to stand outside and do nothing but protect him and fight any other nation that he chooses to pick a quarrel with, is too absurd to require refutation. If we are to have responsibility we will have the power that goes with it.

"I am opposed to turning those islands over to any other nation. I believe that we can give to those people a larger measure of peace and happiness, of freedom and prosperity, than any other nation in the world, for I believe in the capacity, in the honesty, and the good faith of the American people. If we fail in a national duty, if we retreat before an armed enemy, we weaken and we injure the national glory and the faith that goes with it. We can subdue this insurrection, we can bring peace and order to these islands, we can give liberty and prosperity to their inhabitants.

"It is our duty to stay there and to do these things. Shall we call home Dewey's ships, shall we bid our soldiers retreat, shall we haul down the flag, and as we fold it up write upon it 'failure,' a word which has never been there yet? There is but one answer to the American people, brave and high-spirited as they are, will make, and that answer is never, never, never."

Mr. Hayes, who presided, said, in part:

"The Republicans of Massachusetts begin here to-night the campaign for the renomination and re-election of William McKinley as the next President of the United States. We are Administration Republicans, and we believe in a vigorous prosecution of the war in the Philippines. The Republican Party has in its history successfully prosecuted two great wars, and we are not likely to falter in this one. Lives and property shall be secure wherever the United States Government is responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

"The men who are opposing the war in the Philippines are the same class of men who opposed Grover Cleveland in putting down the armed mob in Chicago in 1894, and who would hinder William McKinley from crushing a rebellion in 1899. They may call themselves by any name they choose, but in both cases they would turn affairs over to the control of a mob."

ELECTION MAY BE CONTESTED.

Claim that Neville's Name Appears Improperly as Democratic Candidate for Sixth Nebraska District.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 31.—If Judge William Neville be elected to Congress by the Fusionists in the Sixth Nebraska District there is every probability that his right to the seat will be contested. His name will appear on many of the ballots in the Sixth District as the candidate of the Populists, Democrats, and Free Silver Republicans. He was nominated by the Populists and Free Silver Republicans, but not by the Democrats.

The Democrats nominated a Democrat, who afterward withdrew. The Democratic Convention did not authorize the Congressional Committee to fill vacancies. The committee, however, met to fill the vacancy. The Chairman, Juan Boyle, refused to agree to the action, claiming it was irregular and resigned. The committee adjourned without delay, but met the next day, elected a new Chairman and placed Neville on the ticket. Ex-Chairman Boyle instituted proceedings to prevent Neville's name appearing on the ticket, and the convention was sustained by the courts. Many of the ballots have been printed and distributed, and it is too late to recall them. Neville's name appears on those already distributed.

Ex-Chairman Boyle announces that he will contest Neville's election should he receive a majority of the votes. Notwithstanding this threat, Neville's campaign managers insist that his name should be on the ticket as Democratic candidate regardless of the order of the court in Lancaster County, where the suit was brought.

Bryan Still Making Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 31.—Bryan is still touring the State, making speeches from the rear of a Pullman car. He spoke at Kearney to-night. His health has been affected by the two weeks of hard campaigning, but he is still able to fill his dates. Altgeld made two speeches at Omaha to-night. The Fusion press has warned the voters of a report telling of the surrender of Aguinaldo on the evening of election. The campaign having been fought on National issues, such a report would influence many voters in Nebraska.

MR. COLER APPEALS TO VOTERS.

Urged to Support the Second Constitutional Amendment.

Controller Coler yesterday sent letters to the Chairmen of the several State and county committees of all political parties asking them to use all possible efforts to secure a favorable vote upon the constitutional amendment separating the county from the city debt. Chairman Campbell of the Democratic State Committee, who called on the Controller during the day, promised to do all he could to insure the ratification of the amendment, and last night, at his request, Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, sent this letter to all County Chairmen:

"I desire to call your attention to the second amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the people of the State at the coming election. It provides for the separation of the city and county debt in the City of New York, and will make available the funds necessary for the building of the rapid transit tunnel and other needed public improvements in that city. The adoption of the amendment is urged by the city authorities, and I trust you will do all in your power to secure favorable action upon it from the voters of your county."

Richard Croker said at the Democratic Club last night:

"Tammany Hall is giving this amendment its fullest support. Its passage is necessary for the construction of the rapid transit road, and we want to do all we

The Wanamaker Store.

Women's Wear

PLEASE count us your brokers in dress. This is such a cosmopolitan store that we've only to know your wishes—the goods come.

Fountain-head gathering counts for much—makes prices right, for one thing; makes styles right, and that is most of all.

We have no secrets—Berlin gives us the best Women's Tailoring, though America is doing better and better.

Judge Berlin work by the better Golf Capes we show ($18 to $35), and by the

Women's Jackets at $12 to $60

$12 for these fly-front and double-breasted black frieze Jackets. Satin lined.

These at $14.50 are of black kersey; bias shield front.

Finer at $18. In black, brown, navy blue, and—

At $25, black melton coats, beautifully tailored; coat collar and revers; edges finished with soutache braid.

If the weather prophets told us right, you will need **rainy day skirts** to-day. How sensible they are! And they hang as gracefully as a long skirt—we had most trouble of all in securing this gracefulness. $6, $9, $10, $12 and so on.

Women's Mackintoshes, $4 to $10

Women's Cravenette Garments, $10 to $26

—if it rains.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Dress Goods in the Bargain Store

Fifth Floor Doings of Importance

Five thousand yards of Dress Goods, which at original prices were counted as $1.25 to $2.50 values, are put in the Bargain Store and all are marked

at fifty cents a yard

Why? Odd pieces; broken color assortments—oddlings, for some cause or another. To us such goods are valueless—to you, whose needs they meet, they are as good as carload lots could offer. Some few of the colorings are not of the best, we think, but tastes vary.

There are fabrics for women's wear and for children's dresses—something over seventy-five styles in all.

Two Hundred Remnants of New Broadcloths

left from the last few weeks' selling—lengths of 1½ to 2¾ yards; ample waist patterns. These are from the most popular lots of the year, but being remnants we mark them *at just half price!*

Silks

The list of excellent bargains grows. Yesterday, choice of forty-nine kinds of silk, the lowest price on the cheapest kind of which was 75c. They are all offered at 50c a yard. All new goods in desirable styles. In the group are fancy brocade, glace and changeable taffetas, and various other silks suitable for present wear.

Added to-day: Corded taffetas in beautiful colorings, 45c yd., instead of 75c; black surahs at 40c, though regularly 65c, and black taffetas at 40c, that would be reasonable at 50c.

Flannel Waists

Solid colors; red, navy blue, royal blue, violet and black; full front; French back; with yoke; adjustable collar of same; flare cuffs; lined throughout; brass buttons. New goods in best styles; $3 would be a fair price. These are $2.25 each.

Petticoats

Mercerized sateen; lustrous, silky in appearance; cardinal, heliotrope, violet, blue and black; deep umbrella ruffle, lined with percaline and corded; bound with velveteen; value $2.25. Price $1.75.

Feathers, Wings, Quills

Can you trim hats? We have several hundred Feathers and Wings and Quills and Birds that we shall sell at a loss to-day—to adjust stocks. 10c to 50c.

Pocket-books

A lot of women's combination pocket-books of morocco, trimmed with sterling silver; various colors; 50c. each. Easily worth 75c.

Jardinieres

In good shapes and attractive decorations. 50c kinds for 30c. 85c kinds for 55c.

Blankets and Spreads

There are blankets of white wool on cotton warp, 70x80 in., 5 lbs., at $1.65 a pair. A kind that was a good value last week at $2. And some particularly good blankets at $6 that were $8.

Marseilles Bedspreads at $1.50 each; $1.85 was a lower-than-usual price. Crocheted spreads at 75c, instead of $1.

Fancy China

Cups and saucers, tea plates, bread-and-butter plates, fruit and oatmeal saucers of prettily decorated Austrian china. 10c each. Good value at 20c.

A collection of chocolate pots, cake plates and salad bowls,—all Austrian china. 20c to $1 each. Should be double those figures. Cups and saucers at $3 a dozen—regularly $6.

Wilton Rugs

We have sold hundreds of them at $5—and never at less. This lot at $3.50. Fine rugs in Oriental colorings and designs. Size, 36x63 inches.

Table Linen

Remnants from recent large orders. 1½ to 3 yards in length. 40c to 75c a yard—sold only by the piece—and every quality worth at least a third more.

Framed Pictures

Facsimile water colors in round or square gilt frames; 6 in. in diameter, and 4½x6¼ in. Regularly 40c to 50c. Price 25c each.

Scissors

They are of fine steel; needle threader attached; 3 to 5½ in.; regularly 50c; price 25c.

Men's Rain Coats People who know, say more men come to Wanamaker's daily than enter any exclusively man's store—this is very much a man's store, and rightly. There are no foolishness nor frills about it.

Take Mackintoshes—

We carry sixty odd styles—and they're sold this way:

For fault or shortcoming, another garment or your money—with no argument. There will be no shortcoming, except through error of inspection now and then.

$3 for cotton-covert Rain Coats — seams sewed and cemented; box shape.

That is the starting price—finest are of quite elegant tan-color melton, box shape, and the price is $22.50. There are ten prices between—$5, $6.50, and so on.

If you prefer one with cape, we have them at $5 and $10.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Neckwear to Order We have some of our fussiest of travelers pick up uncommon silks in London and Paris to make neckwear of. Very exclusive—and very correct. These scarfs made to order cost you $1.25 to $3—depends somewhat on the shape (the amount of silk it takes) and of course, on the cost of the silk. If it's a rainy day, you've a spare half hour to look into this.

Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth street.

Carpet Sweepers We don't make the Wanamaker Carpet Sweeper, but we believe in it—and our name on a sweeper is as binding as on a note. The Bissells make the sweepers—these just for us—

Dust-proof axle tubes

A contrivance that prevents ravelings from getting wound and twisted in the bearings

—these are the chief peculiarities.

$2.50, japanned; $3, nickeled.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SCHOOL TEACHERS TO FIGHT.

Brooklynites Will Go to Law If Their Salaries Are Not Paid.

The Brooklyn school teachers yesterday delivered their ultimatum in the matter of their held-up salaries for September. They will get every dollar they believe to be due them, they declare, as they will fight for it in the courts.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association in Public School No. 15 to receive the report of the committee appointed on Monday to determine if the teachers would jeopardize their rights under the Ahearn law by receipting for their salaries on the basis of payment provided for by the June schedule.

Principal Imlay of School No. 72, Chairman of the committee, reported that the committee had not been definitely advised by the Law Committee as to whether the teachers would be safe in signing for their salaries.

At this Miss Granger, Principal of School No. 3, who had accompanied the committee as the representative of the teachers, had something to say. "Why, Mr. Imlay," she said, "I read your report and that very question was answered. The Law Committee did express an opinion in which all the members concurred. They all gave the same answer."

It was admitted finally that the Law Committee had advised the teachers not to sign the receipts for their September salaries.

There was a storm of groans and hisses at the conclusion of the reading of the report.

Channing Stebbins, Principal of School No. 77, and a member of the committee, advised the teachers to accept the salaries offered them by the Controller. This was received with cries of "No, no!" "We won't sign!"

Principal Walmsley offered a resolution to the effect that the teachers refuse to accept their salaries on the basis of payment proposed, and that if the Corporation Counsel fails to decide the matter before next Saturday legal action be taken against the city. This resolution was almost unanimously adopted.

FIRE AT SING SING PRISON.

Convicts Cheer as the Administration Building Roof Falls.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 31.—At 2:30 this morning fire started in the kitchen of the State prison. An alarm was sounded by three blasts from the big prison whistle. Fire companies from Peekskill, Tarrytown, and this village were sent to fight the flames.

The top floor of the new three-story administration building had been used as a hospital ward. There were twenty-nine patients in it when the fire spread to it. Warden Johnson gave orders that the patients be removed. None of the sick was too ill to walk.

While the fire was burning all of the 1,125 convicts in the main prison were awake. When the roof of the administration building collapsed they cheered loudly.

The death house, in which are seven men awaiting sentence of execution, was only 25 feet from the fire, but at no time were the inmates in danger, as the wind blew the flames in an opposite direction.

The fire did not prevent the convicts from receiving their meals, for a supply of food is kept in the storehouse for any such emergency. A defective flue is believed to have started it. Warden Johnson said that, while he did not know the exact cause of the fire, he did not believe that it was of incendiary origin, and thought it was undoubtedly due to some defect in the cooking apparatus in the bakery. There was no insurance. The building will be at once repaired.

FARMER KILLS TWO WOMEN.

TROY, Oct. 31.—George Hermans, a farmer of North Stephentown, a village about twenty miles from here, went to the home of Mrs. Rhoda Horton, also of Stephentown, yesterday. An argument ensued between Hermans, Mrs. Horton, and her daughter, Eliza Jane, and finally Hermans shot both women, killing them.

Hermans then shot himself twice, but will live. He has been brought to the Troy Hospital, and when he recovers will be lodged in jail. Jealousy is the cause of the crime. Hermans has a wife and six children.

M'KINLEY AT RICHMOND

President Attends Christening of Torpedo Boat Shubrick.

MAKES SPEECH AT LAUNCHING

Secretary Root Talks of the North and South—Thankful for His Share in the Administration.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31.—The torpedo boat Shubrick was launched here to-day in the presence of President McKinley, members of his Cabinet, Gov. Tyler of Virginia, and an immense crowd of people. The demonstration was marred in some of its features by a heavy rainstorm. The civic carnival parade had to be abandoned until to-morrow, owing to the weather, and the decorations of the buildings presented a bedraggled and woe-begone appearance. But the people were enthusiastic.

The only mishap of the day was the sinking in the dock of the old side-wheel steamer Lou, with about 100 persons on board, not one of whom was drowned, very few people even getting wet, as the water was not deep enough to cover the decks.

As the Presidential train skirted the suburbs of the city a battery fired a Presidential salute. At Elba Station the President was formally welcomed by Mayor Taylor.

The response of the President was as follows:

"Mr. Mayor and Fellow-Citizens: I only appear for a moment to give heartfelt response to the warm and cordial welcome given to me by the people of the City of Richmond, through its honored chief executive officer. Your Mayor has kindly alluded to the good feeling which everywhere prevails, and I can only, in replying, say that if in the slightest degree I contributed to the unification of the country, it is the proudest honor of my life. I am to speak for a few minutes this afternoon, and so, thanking you, Mr. Mayor, and my fellow-citizens, for this welcome, I bid you all good morning."

Immediately after this ceremony the President and party were driven to the Jefferson Hotel, and held an informal and somewhat enforced reception in the Franklin Street lobby of the building. It is estimatetd that a thousand persons shook hands with him before he would permit the police to clear the way for him to go to his private apartments.

Later the Presidential party was driven to the shipyard, the President being cheered all along the route. At the yard an immense crowd had assembled.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, having been introduced from the stand by Mayor Taylor, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I am glad to meet my fellow-citizens of Richmond, and to join with them in this interesting celebration in honor of the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick, built in this city, of American material, by the labor of American workingmen for the use of the American Navy. I congratulate builders and workmen upon this evidence of their skill and industry so creditable to the manufacturing company and so highly commended by the officers of the Government.

"This is not the first contribution which Richmond has made to our splendid navy. She equipped the warship Texas with all her machinery, boilers, and engines, which were tried and tested with entire satisfaction in the brilliant naval engagement in the Harbor of Santiago, when that gallant vessel so gloriously assisted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, winning a memorable victory and hastening an honorable and enduring peace. I heartily rejoice with the people of this great city upon its industrial revival and upon the notable prosperity it is feeling in all of its business enterprises. You are taking advantage of the commercial opportunities of the hour. You are advancing in manufactures, extending your markets, and receiving a deserved share of the world's trade.

"What can be more gratifying to us than the present conditions of the country. A universal love of country and a noble National spirit animate all the people. We are on the best of terms with each other, and on most cordial relations with every power of earth. We have ample revenues with which to conduct the Government. No deficit menaces our credit. Money is abundant in volume and unquestioned in value. Confidence in the present and faith in the future are firm and strong and should not be shaken or unsettled. The people are doing business on business principles, and should be let alone—encouraged rather than hindered in their efforts to increase the trade of the country and find new and profitable markets for their products. Manufacturing was never so active and so universally enjoyed throughout all the States. Work was never so abundant. The transportation companies were never so taxed to handle the freight offered by the people for distribution. The home and foreign markets contribute to our prosperity. Happily the latter has increased without any diminution of the former. Your locomotives go to Russia, the watch cases from my little City of Canton to Geneva, the bridges of Philadelphia span the Nile, and the products of the American farm and factory are carried upon every sea and find welcome in most of the ports of the world.

AN ERA OF GOOD WILL.

"In what respect would we change these happy conditions, with the promises they give of the future? The business activity in every part of the country, the better rewards to labor, the wider markets for the yield of the soil and the shop, the increase of our shipbuilding, not only for our Government, but for purposes of commerce, the enormous increase of our export trade in manufactures and agriculture, the greater comforts of the home and the happiness of the people, the wonderful uplifting of the business conditions of Virginia and the South, and of the whole country, mark this not only an era of good will, but an era of good times.

"It is a great pleasure to me to stand in this historic Capitol and to look into the faces of my countrymen here assembled and to feel and know that we are all Americans standing as one for the Government we love and mean to uphold, united for the honor of the American name and for the faithful fulfillment of every obligation which National duty requires. I cannot forget—I could not forget in this presence—to make my acknowledgment to the men of Virginia for their hearty and patriotic support of the Government in the war with Spain and for their continued and unflinching loyalty in the suppression of the insurrection in Luzon against the authority of the United States. They came in swift response to the call of country—the best blood of the State, the sons of noble sires, asking for service at the battle front where the fighting was the hardest and the danger the greatest. The rolls of the Virginia volunteers contain the names of the bravest and best, some of them the descendants of the most illustrious Virginians of its earliest and latest times. They have shed their blood for the flag of their faith and are now defending it with their lives in the distant Islands of the sea. All honor to the American Army and Navy. All honor has been shown the men returning from the field of hostilities, and all honor attends those who have gone to take their places.

YORKTOWN AND APPOMATTOX.

"My fellow-citizens, two great historical events, separated by a period of eighty-four years, affecting the life of the Republic and of awful import to mankind, took place on the soil of Virginia. Both were participated in by Virginians, and both marked mighty epochs in the history of the Nation. The one was at Yorktown in 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, which was the beginning of the end of the war with Great Britain and the dawning of independence and union. The great Virginian, sage and patriot, illustrious commander and wise statesman, installed the Republic in the family of nations. It has withstood every shock in war or peace from without or within, experiencing its gravest crisis in the civil war. The other, at Appomattox, was the conclusion of that crisis and the beginning of a unification now happily full and complete, resting in the good-will and fraternal affection of one toward another of all the people. Washington's terms of peace with Cornwallis secured the ultimate union of the colonies; those of Grant with Lee the perpetual union of the States. Both events were mighty gains for the human family and a proud record for a nation of freemen. Those were triumphs in which we all have a share; both are a common heritage. The one made the Nation possible, the other made the Nation imperishable. Now no jarring note mars the harmony of the Union. The seed of discord has no sower and no soil upon which to live. The purveyor of hate, if there be one left, is without a follower. The voice which would kindle the flame of passion and prejudice is rarely heard and no longer heeded in any part of our beloved country.

"'Lord of the Universe,
Shield us and guide us,
Trusting Thee always,
Through shadow and sun.
Thou hast united us,
Who shall divide us?
Keep us, oh keep us,
The many in one.'

GREAT NAMES OF VIRGINIA.

"Associated with this great Commonwealth are many of the most sacred ties in our National life. From here came forth many of our greatest statesmen and heroes who gave vigor and virtue and glory to the Republic. For thirty-seven of the sixty-one years from 1789 to 1850 sons of Virginia occupied the Presidential office, with rare fidelity and distinction, a period covering more than one-fourth of our National existence. What nation can have a greater heritage than such names as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Marshall? Their deeds inspire the old and the young. They are written in our histories. They are a part of the education of every child of the land. They enrich the school books of the country. They are cherished in every American home, and will be so long as liberty lasts and the Union endures.

"My countrymen, the sacred principles proclaimed in Philadelphia in 1776, advanced to glorious triumph at Yorktown, made effective in the formation of the Federal Union in 1787, sustained by the heroism of all our people in every foreign conflict, sealed in solemn covenant at Appomattox Court House, sanctified by the blood of the men of the South and of the North at Manila and Santiago and in Puerto Rico, have lost none of their force and virtue; and the people of the United States will meet their new duties and responsibilities with unfailing devotion to these principles and with unfaltering purpose to uphold and advance them.

"Standing near the close of the century, we can look backward with congratulations and pride and forward into the new century with confidence and courage. The memories of the past inspire us to nobler effort and higher endeavor. It is for us to guard the sacred trust transmitted by our fathers and pass on to those who follow this Government of the free, stronger in its principles and greater in its power for the execution of its beneficent mission."

SECRETARY LONG TALKS.

At the conclusion of the President's speech, Secretary of the Navy Long was introduced by the Mayor, and in acknowledging the reception given him by the crowd, said:

"Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I shall not attempt to make a speech to you at this time and under these circumstances. I can only say that as Secretary of the Navy, and still more as a citizen of this great united Republic, I rejoice heartily with you in this contribution to our naval equipment—in this example of what can be done by Southern capital and Southern labor—and in the fact that this day is a 'feather' in the proud history of the grand old Commonwealth of Virginia."

The launching which followed was a great success, the boat being christened by little Miss Carrie Shubrick of Rocky Mount, N. C., great-grandniece of Commodore Shubrick, with the usual formalities.

ROOT TALKS TO VIRGINIANS.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31.—On his way to Richmond this morning President McKinley made a seven-minute stop at Fredericksburg, where in spite of the storm he was given a welcome by several hundred people. Introduced by M. G. Willis, Chairman of the Reception Committee, President McKinley, from the rear platform of his car, spoke a few words expressing his pleasure at the reception accorded him, and then introduced the members of the Cabinet who accompanied him, each being received with applause.

The President also introduced Gen. Lee, who spoke briefly.

At the conclusion of Gen. Lee's remarks, there were loud cries for Secretary Root, who appeared on the platform and spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens of the State of Virginia: I have no words to express to you the gratification which I feel in being the Secretary to aid the President of the United States in the conduct of a war where the men of the North and the men of the South fight side by side under the same old flag, maintaining the honor of our common country, which, God helping, the Northern and Southern soldiers of the United States will maintain forever, united, free, a blessing to humanity and the sustaining strength and power of justice throughout this world."

The President's train stopped at Ashland. Here the Richmond Reception Committee, headed by Gov. Tyler, welcomed the President to the State.

The President, after introduction by Gov. Tyler, spoke as follows:

"My Fellow-Citizens: I have been very greatly touched by the more than gracious welcome extended to me by the Governor of Virginia on behalf of its people. It gives me peculiar pleasure to come into this State.

"Over one of the chapels in the City of London is the motto 'Think and Thank.' When we think of our National blessings, when we think of our wonderful progress and prosperity, when we think of the glorious unification of all the people of our forty-five States and Territories, we are most thankful to a kind Providence that has cast our lines in such pleasant places and given to us such a glorious heritage. If we only count our mercies our thanks for them would be countless. I thank you and bid you good morning."

President Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The train bearing President McKinley and party, and the guests invited to participate in the demonstration at Richmond incident to the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick arrived at the Pennsylvania Station on time. Throughout the day the President expressed anxiety as to the condition of Vice President Hobart, and was kept informed constantly by telegraph of the changes which took place in his illness.

W. W. BELVIN IS COMMITTED.

W. W. Belvin, general agent in the Seaboard Department of the New York Life Insurance Company, was committed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon to be examined as to his sanity.

Edward McCassidy, lawyer, was the complainant, alleging that Belvin had threatened to kill him and that he was insane. Recently Belvin lived at 163 Lexington Avenue, but about ten days ago he was, it is said, ejected by his landlady. McCassidy boarded at the same address. He and Belvin, it seems, quarreled, and Belvin appeared at the house last Sunday threatening to kill his opponent.

On Monday night, McCassidy said, he was seated in the café of the Metropolitan Hotel, on Broadway, together with a number of friends, when Belvin suddenly came in. Thinking he was about to be shot, McCassidy sprang from his chair and walked toward Belvin, ready to thwart any assault. Belvin ran out of the door, McCassidy and his friends pursuing. After dodging about the streets and through the Sturtevant House, Belvin finally secreted himself in the Gilsey House.

The mania for shooting people, or threatening to shoot them, seems to be no new one, for it is reported that he once made a like threat against Counsel McNautt of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in which case he was held to keep the peace. He also, it is said, threatened to kill David Moffitt, President of the First National Bank of Denver, when that gentleman was a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria some time ago. Incident to that affair proceedings were brought against the proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria by Belvin, who alleged "degradation of character," and placed his damages at $15,000.

Burglars Rob a Brewery at Matteawan.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Masked men surprised the watchman in Seicht's brewery last night, gagged him, and tied him to a chair. They blew open the safe and took about $1,000.

TO LET ONE DIE IS NO MURDER.

Prisoner Whose Indifference Killed His Mother Is Released.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 31.—Philip Mann was to-day acquitted of an indictment for manslaughter in the court here. It was alleged against him that his mother having fallen down and broken one of her hips, he allowed her to lie on the floor for three days without summoning medical or other aid. He allowed her to die on the floor, it was claimed.

When the evidence was in, counsel for Mann moved for the dismissal of the charge on the ground there was no law to compel a son to care for a parent.

The Court took this view and ordered an acquittal.

FINDS A CHILD'S GRAVE EMPTY.

Thomas Hughes, the ex-Minstrel, Makes a Startling Discovery.

SALMON FALLS, N. H., Oct. 31.—Thomas Hughes discovered to-day that the body of one of his children who died about six years ago is missing from the family lot in the Catholic Cemetery. Three of Mr. Hughes's children were buried in the lot, and to-day when arrangements were made to remove the bodies to a new cemetery it was found that one of the graves was empty. The missing body was that of a girl four years old. She was deformed from birth, and it is thought that some one obtained the body for scientific purposes. Mr. Hughes was at one time a well-known minstrel.

New Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Ethelbert Watts of Philadelphia, Penn., has been selected for the post of United States Consul at Kingsten, Jamaica. Mr. Watts is at present United States Deputy Consul General and Vice Consul General at Cairo, Egypt.

Commercial Forethought

enables us to place at your disposal the very cream of English looms and in an almost unlimited variety; under these circumstances it's not hard to make a selection, especially when the selling mark is within reason.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP CHRISTENED.

Wine Omitted and Mass Said Before the Final Ceremony.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The new Russian cruiser Variag was launched to-day at Cramps' shipyards with impressive ceremonies. The religious ceremonies formed a spectacular feature. In addition to passing a gilded cross before the huge hull in benediction the Rev. Mr. Hatovitsky sprinkled the vessel with holy water. The American custom of breaking a bottle of wine as the ship glided off the ways was omitted. There were present numerous officials of the Russian and United States Governments. Cold weather and a steady downpour of rain interfered somewhat with the pleasure of those who participated in the ceremony.

On a platform under the bow of the warship two priests of the Greek Church celebrated mass previous to the launching. To-day's launch was about one month later than the time at first agreed upon, the strike throwing the work back somewhat. The public was not admitted to the yard.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Smith, Miller, Whitney & Barbour have been appointed sole Chicago agents of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Providence.

Theodore W. Letton, the United States manager of the Prussian National Insurance Company, arrived in this city yesterday in connection with an effort to regain the New York license of that company, as a consequence of the readmission of the New York Life Insurance Company to Prussia.

It was reported on good authority yesterday that the resignation of Thomas S. Chard as Western manager of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco is directly connected with the retirement of President Staples of that company, and that, if Vice President Dutton succeeds to the Presidency, Mr. Chard will probably become Vice President.

Judge Ibach has been appointed receiver of the Fort Wayne Insurance Company of Fort Wayne, Ind. The company has been operating under an old charter granted in 1850, but no use was made of it until 1891. Late in 1897 the control of the company passed into the hands of parties represented by S. W. Jacobs and W. A. Lowell of Chicago. Among the parties which are believed to have been interested in the company were the Washington Insurance Company of Washington, D. C.; the Western of Aurora, the Illinois of Chicago, and the Capital of Jackson, Miss.

The application of the Northern Assurance Company of London for readmission to the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) following closely upon the election of the Citizens' Insurance Company of New York and the application of the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, has relieved some of the tension among Eastern managers in regard to the stability of the Western Union. On the other hand, a British manager said yesterday that the effect of the recent increase in commissions can scarcely be estimated for some time, because of the general downward tendency of Western rates and the coincident rise in losses. The recent fines paid by the companies for violation of the Missouri anti-trust law, the decision of the Iowa Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the discriminatory tax law, and the rate war just inaugurated by the Continental at Topeka must also, he said, be reckoned with as serious factors in the general situation.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:30	Sun sets...4:57	Moon rises...4:44

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:44	Gov. Isl'd...6:25	H. Gate....8:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:02	Gov. Isl'd...6:27	H. Gate....8:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY) NOV. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

Adler, Inagua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Guadeloupe, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

Andes, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Chaucer, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Caracas, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M. *10:50 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 62, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Itiojun Maru. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 28 and up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 1.

Andes, Santa Martha, Oct. 25.
Cacique, St. Lucia, Oct. 18.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, Oct. 18.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Oct. 29.
Concho, Galveston, Oct. 25.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 27.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 25.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 21.
Hudson, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Imperial Prince, London, Oct. 15.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Oct. 24.
Manhanset, Swansea, Oct. 24.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Oct. 26.

Arrived.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Owen, Savanilla, &c., Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Pugh, London Oct. 19, in ballast to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Ghazee, (Br.,) Anderson, Yokohama, &c., Aug. 1, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 3th.

SS St. Enoch, (Br.,) Owen, Antwerp Oct. 17, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 31, 9:30 P. M., east, strong, cloudy, rainy.

Sailed.

SS Taurie, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Bath City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Chester, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LEWIS & CONGER

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

High Grade Housefurnishing Goods

now have on exhibition their Fall and Winter Stock, which is the Largest, Choicest, and Most Comprehensive Assortment ever offered in the United States.

Everything necessary for Kitchen, Laundry, Cellar, Dining-Room, Library, Pantry, Hall Bath, and Stable,

ONLY BEST MANUFACTURED GOODS: IN CUTLERY, COOKING UTENSILS, CROCKERY, FIREPROOF EARTHEN and PORCELAIN COOKING WARE, CHINA and GLASS, SANITARY ARTICLES for sick-room and nursery, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE, FIRE SETS, ANDIRONS, and FENDERS in BRASS and IRON; CARPET-SWEEPERS, HOUSE-CLEANING Articles.

Eddy Refrigerators, &c., &c.

Goods Delivered Free to any part of the "Greater New York," or carefully Packed and Delivered at Stations within 100 miles.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

130 and 132 West 42d St., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH AVE., NEW YORK.

Like Unto Mahomet

When Mahomet could not go to the mountain he ordered the mountain brought to him.

The wise man of to-day when he cannot get away from the cares and rush of the city to recuperate his health, does not attempt such a stupendous task as the bringing of a mountain to him, but he brings to him that which is the embodiment of nature as a health restorer—Londonderry Lithia Water.

This purest and most delicious of nature's own waters can be drunk at your table as free from pollution as it is when it comes bubbling from the rocky caverns that are buried deep in the earth. It is purity itself.

Because it is a wonderfully absorbent water it dissolves the poisonous secretions that have collected in the body.

The Lithia and other valuable medicinal salts which it contains counteract accumulated poisons such as uric and lithic acid, etc., which cause gout, rheumatism and other painful and dangerous disorders.

The pleasure it gives to those who drink it is in itself another reason why it should be had always in preference to any other beverage on the table.

KODAKS, 33⅓ off.

All sizes of the Eastman Kodaks at one-third off from list prices. Complete line at both stores.

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125 WEST 42D ST. Bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

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Great Variety of Style and Price.

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All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

Anchored in harbor bound out:

SS Hellopes (Br.,) for Montevideo.
SS Mackay-Bennett, (Br.,) cable, for Halifax, N. S.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Bremerhaven.
SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
U. S. transport Sedgwick, for Puerto Rico, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Kistna, (Br.,) Smith, from New York for Calcutta, was spoken Sept. 21 in lat. 13, lon. 26.
SS Cawdor, (Br.,) Jardella, from Dundee for New York, was spoken Oct. 20 in lat. 44, lon. 24.

Notice to Mariners.

BELL BUOY DISCONTINUED.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the Old West End Pier bell buoy, Coney Island Channel, New York Lower Bay, has been discontinued this date, on account of damage by collision. Repairs will be made and the buoy replaced on its station at the earliest practicable date.

Miscellaneous.

FALMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 31.—Ship Landseer, (Ger.,) Capt. Steuer, from New York Sept. 30 for Havre, has been put in here leaking. She has 16 feet of water in her hold. The Landseer was cleared from New York by Theodor Ruger & Co.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Sidnia, (Br.,) Capt. Cave, from New York, arr. at Port Chalmers previous to to-day.

SS Star of England, (Br.,) Capt. Wyatt, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., previous to to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Devonshire, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.

SS Manheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., arr.

TREATMENT OF THE SULUS

Prof. Schurman Is Opposed to Forcible "Civilizing."

WOULD LEAD TO A LONG WAR

President of Philippine Commission Says America Has No Rights But Those Acquired from Spain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—In view of the discussion of the military agreement between Gen. Bates and the Sultan of Sulu, the views of President Schurman of the Philippine Commission on this subject are interesting.

Prof. Schurman was one of the first Americans to visit Jolo, the seat of Spanish Government in the Sulu archipelago, and he had an extended interview with the Sultan before the arrival of Gen. Bates. The arrangement entered into between Gen. Bates and the Sultan was considerably influenced by this meeting. Although the full text of the agreement with the Sultan has not been made public by the Washington authorities, it can be stated that it practically conforms to the previous convention existing between the Sultan and the Spanish Government. In this agreement Spain never claimed anything more than an external protectorate over the Sulu group, and the right to suppress piracy in its waters and to prevent the periodic migrations of oath-bound Mohammedans who went to the northern islands under a vow to kill Christians and thus secure an entrance into Paradise.

Prof. Schurman said to-day, when questioned about the probable continuance of polygamy and slavery in the islands after they came under the American dominion, that this was a subject which would have to be dealt with in the most careful fashion to bring an ultimately satisfactory solution.

"It seems to me," said he, "that were it not for the ignorance displayed, the present hue and cry about polygamy and slavery in these islands would be absolutely criminal. In taking over the Sulu group we have acquired no rights of any sort there except those bequeathed to us by Spain. She was bound by her agreement with the Sultan not to interfere with the religion or customs of the islands, and it would be most unwise for us to attempt this by force when it can be ultimately accomplished by the slower method of civilization and education. The Sulu group proper contains about 100,000 inhabitants. They are all Mohammedans, as are about 150,000 of the residents of Mindanao. To attempt to interfere with the religion of these people would precipitate one of the bloodiest wars in which this country has ever been engaged. They are a different race physically and mentally from the residents of the Visayan Islands; powerful men and religious fanatics of the most pronounced type, who care nothing for death and believe that the road to heaven can be attained by killing Christians. Polygamy is a part of their religion, and slavery, about which so much is being said just now, is a mild type of feudal bondage.

"The Sultan believes from what he has seen of Americans that they are ready to be friendly and to deal honestly by him. Our soldiers and officers already travel with perfect impunity where Spaniards have never dared to set foot. It has been suggested indirectly to the Sultan that he should maintain an American of good standing as a confidential adviser at his Court to aid him in the work of material development, for which the beautiful group of islands is ready, and which is bound to come when they are thrown in touch with the civilized world. I believe that he will take kindly to this suggestion, and the leaven of civilization introduced in this way will ultimately do the work which armed interference with immemorial religious customs never could accomplish. We have before us in this case the example of England in her various possessions, and of the Dutch in Java, where a remarkable work of civilization and progress has been accomplished. We should take a leaf out of their book, which shows us that semi-barbarous people can frequently be led where they could not be driven.

"I have been already harshly criticised for taking this stand in regard to the Sulu Islands since I returned to the United States, but it is my honest belief that what I have just stated is the truth, and that any attempt to interfere by force in the Sulu Islands at this time will bring on a bloody and wholly unnecessary war."

YOUNG STEADILY ADVANCING.

Column Continues on Its Way Despite Bad Condition of Roads—Objective San Jose and Carranglan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Cable advices to the War Department to-day indicate that Gen. Young's column is steadily continuing its advance in spite of unfavorable conditions. A cablegram from Gen. Otis says:

"Young's advance north and east Cabanatuan; will occupy Talavera and probably Allaga to-day; objective San José and Carranglan; wet season has rendered roads in that section impracticable for wagon transportation and progress difficult."

A message from Gen. Miller at Manila states that William P. Chamberlain, the messenger who was wounded in the fight in which Capt. Guy Howard was killed, is doing well.

NOT TO REPRESENT AGUINALDO.

Dr. Jurado Will Only Act in an Unofficial Capacity in Washington.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Dr. Regidor Jurado yesterday evening received a cablegram sent by Señor Paterno, President of the so-called Filipino Cabinet, from Manila, as follows:

"I have been instructed by Aguinaldo to ask you to accept the post of representative of the Filipino Government in Washington if you are going to America for any other purpose."

Dr. Jurado says he will not accept an official position. He goes to the United States in December in the interest of the Filipino clergy, who are anxious to secure the same protection that Major Gen. Otis has granted to the Spanish clergy. If he accepted an official position in Washington, it is claimed the authorities would not receive him.

LEARY'S TROUBLE WITH FRIARS.

Letter from Guam Describes a Peculiar Condition of Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—An idea of the nature of the annoyances suffered by Gov. Leary of Guam, which ended in the expulsion of the friars, is suggested in a letter from one of the garrison there, dated Aug. 15, and published here to-night. In this letter it is said that trouble arose with the friars before Capt. Leary arrived because the Lieutenant in charge enforced the rule against a military funeral to a civilian.

"This," says the writer, "had been an invariable custom, and the Spanish priests were very wroth, and here was sown the seed of discord in the arcadian peace of the bailiwick."

Trouble also arose when this officer undertook to organize a celebration of the Fourth of July. The friars headed an opposition, and, says the writer, "their cry was that the United States would give the islands back to Spain after all, and that then all those who had taken part in the American holiday would be blacklisted and would suffer accordingly. These troubles over trivial matters gave an idea of what Leary meant when he said that the friars opposed all his orders, no matter of what nature."

GEN. BATES WILL BE GOVERNOR.

Is to be Made Military Ruler of the Mohammedan Islands.

MANILA, Oct. 31.—Gen. Bates will be appointed a Military Governor of the Mohammedan Islands, with headquarters at Jolo, until Zamboanga is occupied. Gen. Fred Grant will command Gen. Bates's brigade.

Gen. Bates has been recalled from San Fernando and ordered to sail for the Southern Islands as soon as possible.

CAPT. CHARLES FRENCH DEAD.

Succumbs to Wounds Received on Monday Near Florida Blanca.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A cablegram from Gen. Otis to the War Department announces the death to-day of Capt. Charles French, Thirty-sixth Infantry, who was wounded in yesterday's fighting near Florida Blanca.

Gen. Otis states that Capt. French's death was the result of shock, consequent upon amputation of the leg below the knee, necessitated by the wound.

Capt. French was mustered in as First Lieutenant, First Montana Volunteers, May 8, 1898, and sailed with his regiment for Manila July 19, 1898, arriving there Aug. 24. He served with his regiment until July 21, 1899, when he accepted the appointment as Captain in the Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry. He was a resident of Great Falls, Mon., where his father resides.

Volunteers to Go to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Headquarters and ten companies of the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, now on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, have been ordered to proceed to New York City and there embark for the Philippines on the transport Meade Nov. 15.

PUERTO RICO'S RECOVERY.

Effects of the Recent Island Hurricane Are Quickly Overcome—American Delay Causes Ill-Feeling.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Oct. 25.—While commerce and commercial enterprises of every kind are waiting for the United States to give to Puerto Rico a market in place of the one taken from her more than a year ago, nature seems to be trying to show how much she can do for the island, and it is surprising to note the changes that have been wrought in the past two months. Large trees that were practically stripped of leaves and small branches are now as verdant as ever and yield almost as abundant shade as before the terrible hurricane of August. Young sugar cane that was broken down and flooded has straightened up and is growing all the more luxuriantly on account of the deposit of mud and soil from the mountains. Wherever a joint of a cane touched the soil or was covered by it, several new cane stocks put forth while a large bunch of roots extend from the same joint down into the soil. Thus, practically, the mature cane was turned into seed cane, and the fields were abundantly seeded. Of course the planter loses the time while the new crop grows, but he is saved the labor of clearing and preparing the fields and replanting the cane.

Grass grows with great rapidity, and today there is grass higher than a man's head where two months ago was a deposit of mud.

The change in postage between the United States and Puerto Rico from foreign to domestic rates was welcomed by every one with much rejoicing. It makes the island seem much nearer to the new mother country, and already the quantity of mail matter has nearly doubled. But there is much displeasure expressed here, especially by the resident Americans, at the action of the postal authorities in withdrawing the efficient mail clerks sent here from the United States, and putting in their places Puerto Ricans who are inexperienced and incompetent, but who work for less than half the salary received by the Americans. It is added that it is certainly right and necessary to put the Puerto Ricans in the line of promotion in the postal service, but it is claimed that it is entirely wrong to advance them for economy's sake before they are efficient clerks and while they are still imbued with the Spanish idea that a Government position is solely for the benefit of the individual holding it, and that he is there to be served by the public instead of being a public servant. Another evil complained of is the irregularity and uncertainty of the overland mails. Although there is much to contend with in the way of bad roads, still intelligent supervision of the present working force and some common sense changes would, it is claimed, more than double the efficiency of the postal service of the island.

The legal status of this island to-day is pitiable to contemplate. Spanish law prevails, but it is modified and otherwise changed by arbitrary military orders, and everything is in a great state of confusion and uncertainty. The native courts, under Spanish law, administer justice according to Spanish ideas, which very frequently differ materially from the American conception of justice. The methods of taxation are such as have not been known in most countries since the Middle Ages. The land owners strive to unload the taxation on the merchants and all sorts of unjust and discriminating taxes are placed on business and on private enterprises. And yet, in spite of these conditions, and, it is claimed, the lack of proper recognition by Congress, much progress is being made in Americanizing the island. But the fact must not be overlooked that the Puerto Ricans are losing the kindly feeling they have had for Americans, and, it is asserted, unless Congress acts, and acts promptly, it will take years to overcome the evil accomplished by a few months' delay.

GOMEZ TO WRITE ON THE WAR.

Has Material Covering the Period from 1868 to the Present Time—Wants to See a Republic.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Gen. Maximo Gomez said to-day that he had a very large quantity of manuscript treating of the warfare in Cuba from 1868 to the present time. This he regards as his greatest treasure. Of late he has been going carefully through his diaries and papers, collecting all data bearing upon the subject, with the view of writing a history of the revolution, as he has known it internally and externally.

"Now that peace has arrived," he said, "it proves to be exactly what I had expected, with all its sadness and meanness. I do not care what people may say about me, though many are trying to injure me and telling lies about my motives and conduct. All that is immaterial. It does not disturb me, for I have known the ins and outs of the revolutionary movement better than any one else, and there is no use in trying to falsify history. I have known all who fought in the war. I have known who joined at the last minute in the struggle, and who watched it from a safe distance, like spectators at a bullfight.

"One curious trait of character in the Cubans has impressed me. The more courage a Cuban showed in fighting the Spaniards the less has he done for Cuba in times of peace. Yet the mania for peace has impelled many a Cuban to threaten the Americans, who are an extremely difficult people to move in that way. Diplomacy is much more expeditious in dealing with the Americans.

"Many of those who now occupy public positions in Cuba are convinced, in all good conscience, that they are serving the interests of the island, but they are really mistaken. They are actually serving the cause of intervention, which, though accepted and even asked for, it will be found difficult to terminate on conditions which will enable them to transfer their services to the Cuban republic. They should bear in mind that they have taken an oath.

"The honorable Cuban should place before himself the ideal of the republic, remembering that every day on which the sun sets until the establishment of the republic is an injury to the Cubans."

Not to Grind Cuban Sugar.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Owing to the present low price of sugar and the poor prospects many planters have decided not to grind their present crop, but to use it in replanting and in increasing their acreage.

Coal Famine in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Oct. 21.—Honolulu is on the eve of a coal famine, caused by the large amount of transports calling here, which have made serious inroads on the supply of army coal, and Col. Ruhlen has been compelled to borrow 2,000 tons from the navy to supply the last transports sailing for Manila. The navy coal is nearly exhausted, and the commercial supply is so nearly depleted that if supplies do not arrive within a short time some of the sugar mills will have to close. Several vessels with coal are daily expected, among them the bark Noody, 173 days out from Norfolk, of which no tidings have been received since she started on her voyage.

Influx of Chinese to Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Oct. 21.—The Hawaiian Island officials are having trouble on account of the influx of Chinese. Many Chinamen are seeking admittance to the United States via Honolulu. Last month twenty arriving on the Toyoi Maru were rejected. All had affidavits setting forth their right to land. The vessel is strongly guarded, and the authorities will see that they return to Yokohama.

Students Narrowly Escape Fire.

NORWAY, Me., Oct. 31.—The large trustee boarding house, which is connected with the Hebron Academy, was burned early this morning. About forty students were asleep in the room when the fire started and some of them had exciting experiences, though no one was injured. The loss is large, but the building was insured

THE COLOMBIAN INSURRECTION.

Insurgent Vessel Reported Sunk with Two Hundred Soldiers.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 31.—A report has reached here that on Oct. 24 two armed Government steamers destroyed seven insurgent vessels, one of the latter sinking with, it is rumored, 200 soldiers.

The Government troops were victorious in a pitched battle with the insurgents near Bucaramanga. The insurgent leader, Uribe, was killed, and another insurgent leader, Ruiz, taken prisoner.

It is now believed that the revolution is ending.

WILL OF JOHN S. CLARKE.

Gross Value of the Estate of the Actor-Manager Is £63,756.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The will of John Sleeper Clarke, the American actor-manager, who died at Surbiton-on-Thames Sept. 25, shows his personal estate to be valued at £2,382, and the gross value of his estate to be £63,756. He desired that his property be distributed according to American law.

After several bequests to servants, he left to his granddaughter, Isabella Martin Counsin, £600, and he bequeathed to Marie Booth Douglass and Grow Sleeper £1,000 each. They are all residents of the United States. To Marie Hudsperth of Kingston he left £4,000, and he bequeathed £200 to the Actors' Order of Friendship of Philadelphia. The rest of his estate is divided in equal shares between his four children.

THE STORM IN JAMAICA.

Loss to Property and Crops Reaches Thousands of Pounds.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 31.—The storm, which ceased on Sunday, after raging four days, having culminated in hurricane force at several points on Saturday, has, according to reports over the restored telegraph lines, wrought considerable destruction among the banana, coffee, orange, and other cultivations for export and home consumption. All the roads and many bridges were extensively damaged, and house property was destroyed, aggregating a loss of several thousand pounds sterling. The loss is widely distributed and detailed estimates are wanting.

The force of the storm, which covered the whole island, can be judged from the fact that the rainfall in the vicinity of Kingston registered from 15 to 24 inches Friday and Saturday.

BRITAIN MAY OWN SAMOA.

German Foreign Office Admits Negotiations Are Proceeding.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Regarding the Vossische Zeitung's statement that Great Britain has offered to Germany the Gilbert Islands and the British portion of the Solomon Islands in return for a renunciation of Germany's claims in Samoa, the Foreign Office here does not deny that there is some foundation for the report. Although the statement is not altogether accurate, the Foreign Office confirms the report that negotiations are proceeding in regard to Samoa, and adds:

"It is practically admitted that it is desirable that Samoa should be controlled by one power, in preference to the tripartite arrangement which has given rise to such difficulties. But it remains to be seen what arrangements can be made. The negotiations are not yet definitely concluded."

LORD PAUNCEFOTE'S PLANS.

Will Depend on the Chances of an Alaskan Boundary Agreement.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, will be accompanied on the White Star liner Oceanic, which sails from Liverpool to-morrow for New York, by Gerald Lowther, the new Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, who was appointed Sept. 14 last, in succession to Godfrey Bland, and by R. Bromley, Honorary Attaché of the Embassy, who is engaged to be married to Lord Pauncefote's daughter.

The Ambassador expects to remain in Washington until April, but if the Alaskan boundary dispute is not settled by that time and there is a chance of an agreement, he will remain longer.

Lord Pauncefote had a conference with United States Ambassador Choate this morning.

HUMAN SACRIFICE TO OBEAH.

Negro in Dominica Is Charged with Murdering a Child.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 24.—A sensational story of obeah or voodoo in its most extreme development comes from Dominica, the British island in the Leeward group. According to the official reports of the Circuit Court of the Leeward Islands, a negro is in custody charged with having deliberately murdered a child for the purpose of offering a human sacrifice to his "Mumbo-Jumbo" in connection with a search for alleged hidden treasure.

It appears, according to the reports, that in view of the enormity of the offense and the extreme penalty involved, the jurors felt some hesitation, and concluded not to agree on any verdict, thus causing the trial to be postponed to a subsequent session. This, however, in no way affects the facts of the case.

The Attorney General said that there was no doubt that the child had been made a victim of a grave and barbarous superstition which exists in the islands. This the counsel for the defense freely admitted, but he argued that the prisoner was not the person who committed the murder.

LORD HYLTON DEAD.

He Took Part in the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Baron Hylton died this morning.

Sir Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., second Baron Hylton, was born at Merstham, Surrey, June 23, 1829. He was the second son of the first peer, the Right Hon. William George Hylton Jolliffe, who was raised to the peerage in 1866. The baronetcy was created in 1821.

The late peer and his elder brother were both soldiers. The elder, the Hon. Hylton Jolliffe, died from cholera in 1854 on the heights before Sebastopol. The second son, Hedworth, obtained a splendid record in the Crimea, and survived to the peerage and to enjoy the life of a Surrey country gentleman and member of Parliament. He was a Captain in the Fourth Light Dragoons when the Crimean war broke out. He was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and took part in the historic charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

Mr. Jolliffe succeeded his father as Lord Hylton in 1876. In 1858 he married the Hon. Agnes Mary Stevens, daughter of the second Earl of Stratford. He obtained a divorce from her in 1872, after the hearing of a cause célèbre, which is still remembered in English society. In 1879 Lord Hylton married Anne, Dowager Countess of Dunraven. He is succeeded by his son by his first wife, the Hon. George Jolliffe, M. P.

Lord Hylton was elected a member of Parliament for the Borough of Wells in 1856. When the borough was disfranchised he retired, and did not again stand for election. Besides his beautiful place at Merstham he owned estates in Somersetshire and Hampshire, possessing altogether about 10,500 acres. He was a Conservative in politics.

Attempted Revolution in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 31.—Last evening an attempt was made at Pisco, Department of Lima, to start a revolutionary movement. The promoters captured the Custom House, where a stock of arms and ammunition was stored, and then attacked the barracks. They were repulsed by the Government troops and fled into the hills back of the town. Advices received from Pisco to-day say all is quiet, but the Government will send reinforcements there.

Brazil-Bolivia Boundary Agreement.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 31.—The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Gen. de Castro Cerqueira, and the Bolivian Minister here, Señor Paravicini, have signed a protocol settling the boundary question between their respective countries. A Joint Commission will rectify the frontier according to the treaty of 1867, putting aside the protocol of 1895. The Bolivian Custom House at Puerto Alonso will continue until the final settlement.

The Massacre of French in Africa.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The Minister of the Colonies, M. Decrais, has received an official dispatch confirming the report that a French detachment of thirty Senegalese sharpshooters, commanded by three French officers, MM. Bretonnet, Braun, and Martin, has been completely exterminated near Lake Tchad by the famous African potentate, Ribah. One wounded Senegalese escaped to the nearest French post with the news.

VERDICT FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Magistrate Olmsted Interprets Park Rules as Admitting Them and Discharges Winslow Buzby.

Magistrate Olmsted, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday afternoon, decided that Winslow E. Buzby had not been guilty of disorderly conduct in attempting to run his automobile in the driveways of Central Park.

Mr. Buzby was arrested Friday afternoon and released on bail. The Park Board was represented in court by Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley and Robert S. Sutliffe, private secretary to President George C. Clausen. Capt. England of the Arsenal Station and Policeman John P. Keenan, who arrested Mr. Buzby, were also present.

Lawyer Charles M. Beattie appeared for Mr. Buzby, who was accompanied by George F. Chamberlain, Vice President of the Automobile Club of America; Whitney Lyon and Alfred C. Bostwick, also of the Automobile Club.

As it was generally understood that it was to be a test case, both attorneys thought it was advisable to have the policeman's affidavit, but it was not put in. Mr. Farley then cited Section 616 of the Greater New York charter as empowering the Commissioners to make rules for the use of the parks.

Magistrate Olmsted pointed out that the repealing section of the charter brought the matter within the provisions of Section 610, which requires that the rules and regulations shall be uniform in all the boroughs.

Capt. England broke into the discussion with the remark that "the rules prohibit any carriage not drawn by a horse from being on the driveways."

"The rules do not say any such thing, and we stand on the rules as they are," asserted Mr. Beattie. Section 4 of the park ordinances and regulations was then cited as covering the point at issue, and the case turned upon the Magistrate's interpretation of this rule. The part pertaining to the case reads as follows:

"The drive shall be used only by persons in pleasure carriages, on bicycles, or on horseback. * * * "

Magistrate Olmsted construed the phrase "pleasure carriages" to cover automobiles. Continuing, the Magistrate said: "You may make out a formal complaint, but if you do I shall be obliged to discharge the defendant."

"Then you decide that automobiles may use the park driveways?" asked Mr. Beattie.

"Well, I decided that Mr. Winslow was not guilty of disorderly conduct," and when Mr. Beattie urged his question again the Magistrate admitted "I suppose that is about what it amounts to."

There was a disposition on the part of the plaintiff's counsel to make some arrangement whereby the matter could be tested in a higher court, but the defendant's attorney seemed to be content to let the matter rest on the merits of this decision for the present.

Capt. England said that he still would not allow automobiles in the driveways. President Clausen gave special orders to continue the enforcement of the rules just as in the past.

President Clausen was asked what he had to say about a statement made by Richard Croker that he (Croker) favored the admission of automobiles to Central Park. President Clausen pondered a few moments and then said: "My present position is that the introduction of automobiles into the Park would frighten teams and single horses, especially those driven by women and children; in other words, they would be a menace to the safety of those who already frequent the Park. The day of the automobile is coming, but it should come intelligently."

AUTOMOBILES IN THE PARKS.

Councilman Brice Offers an Ordinance Permitting Them.

Councilman Stewart M. Brice yesterday offered at the meeting of the Council an ordinance permitting the running of automobile vehicles in all parts of the city, including the parks, under the usual restrictions as to speed. In presenting this ordinance Mr. Brice said: "There is no good reason why these vehicles should not run on one side of Fifty-ninth Street as on the other. No one but the members of the august Park Board can explain why they are excluded from Central Park."

Councilman Cassidy asked that the ordinance be referred to a committee. "Well, send it to the Committee on Education," Mr. Brice said. "That's what the Park Board needs most."

The ordinance was finally referred to the Committee on Parks.

The charter vests the power to regulate the use of parks and streets controlled by the Park Department in the Park Commissioner for the borough in which they lie, and makes no provision for the exercise of any such power by the Municipal Assembly.

To Control Automobile Patents.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 31.—There is now said to be in process of formation in this city a company with a capital stock of $5,000,000 to place upon the market up-to-date and approved types of automobiles. The new company will be called the Buffalo-Rochester Electric Power and Auto Company, with offices in Rochester and factory in Buffalo. The object of the organization is to get possession of all the valuable patents along this line possible, develop their claims to public recognition, and then sell them to others.

PRICE OF MILK ADVANCED.

Consolidated Exchange Raises It 20 Cents Over Last Year.

The Consolidated Milk Exchange met yesterday afternoon at its office, in the Mercantile Exchange Building, and advanced the price of milk to $1.61 per forty-quart can.

During the past Summer the lowest price reached was $1.21 per can. It was advanced on Oct. 1 to $1.41. On Oct. 20 it was raised to $1.51, and the next advance was to $1.61, as explained. These figures all refer to the price of the can delivered to the depot, whether in New York or New Jersey. To this must be added the cost of transporting the milk from the depot, and the local wholesale dealers' profit, before the fluid comes into the possession of the small retailer. The price of milk is now 20 cents per can higher than it was at this time last year.

Some members of the Exchange said the cause for the advance was that milk was rather scarce this season. Some others said that the advance had been made because the dealers thought it would be a good thing. "We might as well have some benefit out of the good times," said one member, "as well as other people." It is likely that the price will be still further advanced by the middle of November.

THIS YEAR'S COTTON CROP.

H. M. Neill Replies to Department of Agriculture's Statistician.

H. M. Neill, the well-known cotton statistician of New Orleans, has answered the letter of Mr. Hyde, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, published recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Neill says:

"Down to the beginning of August there was little difference of opinion that the crops of this year, of 1897-8, and of 1898-7 were in a very favorable condition. This favorable condition this year, as well as in the other two, was due to adequate rainfall and normal temperature down to July 22, but was accentuated this year by the bountiful rainfall of the week ending July 29.

"It is therefore perfectly logical and proper to include that week in all three years in my statement of rainfall, to show the influence which controlled the final out-turn of all three crops. I can now add to my table the rainfall in all three years down to Oct. 15, the October rainfall this year having been very beneficial in helping the development of a top crop in every State."

Mr. Neill then gives the weekly rainfall for twelve weeks ending the middle of October for all three years, and concluding, says: "I think I am justified by the weather records in saying that what injury has occurred has been, on the average, and taking the whole country except Texas, less serious than in 1897."

Called to Consider the Budget.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday issued a call for a special joint meeting of the Municipal Assembly, to be held on Nov. 8, to consider the budget for 1900, which has already been adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

NEW CARS TO COST $170,000.

President Clark Says the New Haven's Purposed Equipment Has No Connection with Pullman's.

Official authority gave yesterday uncompromising denial to a story that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was, at a meeting in this city, to turn over its independent parlor and sleeping car service to the Pullman's Palace Car Company, which has taken in the Wagner Palace Car Company.

So far is this from being the case, it was stated, that the New Haven and Hartford is arranging to increase its parlor and sleeping car rolling stock by two trains of five cars each, to cost about $170,000. The cars are likely to be constructed at the works of the Pullman's Palace Car Company.

The story of the New Haven and Hartford turning over its independent parlor and sleeping car service to Pullman's included a statement that before the Pullman's-Wagner deal was ratified, the New Haven and Hartford Directors passed resolutions, which were sent to the Wagner and Pullman's Companies, to sell out its outfit of service de luxe to the consolidated company. It was insinuated that this was done to create a monopoly and block competition.

It was also stated that the Boston and Maine was in like fashion to give up its independent parlor car service. It was said further that the "turning down" of President Clark of the New Haven and Hartford was evident from the action of the Directors of the road in defeating his wishes to retain the independent car service. Other statements made in the story were that ex-Judge Hall would not succeed Mr. Clark, but that William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, might.

There was a meeting yesterday in the President's office of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company at the Grand Central Station between President Charles P. Clark and Vice President John M. Hall, and Robert T. Lincoln, President, and T. H. Wickes, Vice President, of the Pullman's Palace Car Company. Also present was F. H. Crane, Superintendent of the parlor and sleeping car department of the New Haven and Hartford.

At the meeting the sole subject discussed was the increase of the independent parlor and sleeping car equipment of the New Haven and Hartford by two trains of five cars each, or one composite baggage, smoker, and buffet car, and four parlor cars. The officials said that the additional equipment would cost about $170,000, but that no statement of the result of the negotiations would be given out until the end of the week. It was, however, intimated that satisfactory progress was made.

Before the meeting, President Clark was shown the story of which a synopsis is given above. He read it and said: "It is the most ingenious composition of nothingness I ever read. There is nothing in it. Almost the reverse of what is stated is the fact.

"We went to arrange about building two trains of cars to add to our independent equipment of parlor cars, which is to remain independent.

"About the presidency of the New Haven and Hartford? I cannot say if I shall succeed myself and after a while be succeeded by Judge Hall. As to Mr. Baldwin, I don't know what his chances are. Time will show."

After the meeting, Mr. Lincoln read the story in his office in the Mills Building. "There is," he said, "no foundation whatever for any proposition stated here. I do not think that a newspaper often has so many errors to the inch. The story about the resolutions passed by the Directors of New Haven and Hartford can be based only on imagination, and as to Boston and Maine 'coming in,' why, we've been operating its parlor car service on a contract which expires five years hence. As to the object of the meeting to-day, I think it is a matter of business which hardly concerns the public."

At the office of the Long Island Railroad Company the statement was made that Mr. Baldwin was tired of denying a rumor which associated him with the Presidency of New Haven and Hartford.

The New Haven and Hartford has at present no Pullman's cars except what the Pullman's may have built for the system many years ago, and the Washington service of two trains, the Colonial and Washington, whose cars never enter the city, but are put on floats to and from Jersey City. The Shore Line parlor car service was operated by the Wagner Company until 1892, when F. H. Crane organized the Independent service now in operation. This equipment is owned by the New Haven and Hartford. Baney & Smith built the cars, but many cars have been rebuilt and remodeled at the company's shops at New Haven. The present independent equipment consists of 70 parlor cars, 29 sleepers, and 12 composite cars.

QUESTION OF DIFFERENTIALS.

Railroad Men Testify Before the State Commerce Commission.

The State Commerce Commission yesterday continued its examination into the question of differentials. Among the witnesses were S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central Railroad; John B. Garrett, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley, and W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

President Callaway said that New York railroad men were of the opinion that the New York differentials were too high. Personally he did not believe in differentials. He said that distance gave Philadelphia and Boston some advantage. He considered that the question of differentials would not be settled until there was some division of business.

Vice President Garrett volunteered to answer a question left unanswered by President Callaway, as to a road's share of the profits. "Ultimately," he said, "their share will be that awarded by disinterested arbiters, and until then the New York roads will endeavor to preserve all they have had in the past." He was asked if it would not be a good plan for New York City to collect differentials by making its port charges higher. He did not think so.

President Truesdale said that it made little difference whether grain passed through New York or not, as the profits eventually came here just the same.

Spoor May Manage Pullman Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—It is reported that John A. Spoon, President of the Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company, will become General Manager of the Pullman Company after the consolidation of the Pullman-Wagner interests. The Vanderbilts are largely interested in the Stock Yards Company, and Mr. Spoor is known as their representative in the company.

PLENTY OF WIND AND RAIN.

Storm Does Damage to Sailing Craft and Breakwaters.

The first genuine storm of the Autumn set in yesterday, and hurricane signals were displayed all along the coast. The storm brought a good deal of rain and a wind that blew over forty miles an hour. The rivers and bays were torn up into a clumpy sea, small craft suffered, and down along the New Jersey shore there was the distress which usually accompanies a blow from the east. The ocean piled itself up and swept over the beach, ripping out breakwaters and damaging things generally. Meadows were flooded, yachts and other craft in the inlets were dragged from their anchorages, and at Atlantic City a portion of the Inlet Pavilion was washed away.

A laden coal barge broke adrift from a tow working up the coast in the afternoon and was driven ashore despite two anchors that were put out. The life-saving crew at Galilee were unable to make out her name. They stood by to render any assistance to the four men who were seen aboard, but the men signaled that they were not in immediate danger. She lay only 400 feet off shore, but so thick was the spume and spray that her identity could not be established.

At Long Branch ninety of the spring spiles of the iron pier were washed out, and were thrown ashore. The pier itself stood, however.

The battleship Massachusetts and the cruiser New York, which went out to sea in the morning to continue the tests on the Marconi system, returned to port on account of the storm.

The oyster-laden sloop Wilbur D., owned by P. D. Doughty of Lawrence, L. I., sailing under double reef, was capsized off St. George, S. I., shortly before 11 A. M. The tug A. C. Rose rescued three men who had been aboard her, and, after righting her, towed the sloop into the railroad dock at St. George.

The oyster sloop Reoda C. Lawrence of South Jersey, while making through the Kill von Kull, was capsized in the afternoon. The tug Charles Sopher rescued the men aboard her. The upset sloop drifted down the bay, the tug being unable to tow her.

A slight fire due to the storm occurred at the Hudson County Court House, in Jersey City, yesterday. The wind blew down a Western Union Telegraph wire. It fell across an electric light wire, and the woodwork in the Sheriff's and County Clerk's office took fire. An alarm was turned in, and the Fire Department quickly extinguished the blaze. Some of the court officers said it would have been a good thing if the building had been destroyed in order that the county might secure a new courthouse. The present structure was erected in 1840.

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SHAMROCK COULD NOT SAIL.

Sir Thomas Lipton Gave Orders to Wait the Gale's Abatement.

Owing to the fierce gale that prevailed, Sir Thomas Lipton's unsuccessful cup hunter, Shamrock, did not start on her three-thousand-mile voyage back to her home port yesterday. If the storm abates, the journey will begin to-day. The Shamrock was towed from her snug berth in Erie Basin shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning and was anchored to the southward of Liberty Island, where, astern of the big steam yacht Erin, the crew awaited the arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton.

The plan was to escort the two yachts outside Sandy Hook and see the Shamrock hoist sail and lay her course to the eastward, and Sir Thomas, Mr. Barrie, and several friends arrived at the pier, foot of West Twenty-second Street, soon after 11 o'clock. They went on board the tug James A. Lawrence, and the representatives of the daily newspapers went on board another tug provided by Sir Thomas. The wind at the time was blowing at the rate of more than forty miles an hour. Clad in oilers, Sir Thomas and his friends sailed around the anchored yacht, that even in the comparative shelter of the bay pitched and dived at a great rate. They watched the craft for more than an hour, and then concluded that it would be unwise to encourage Providence by putting to sea in such a hurricane. Orders were given to wait until the gale abated, and Sir Thomas and his friends returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

He will leave for home this morning on the American liner St. Louis. The ceremony arranged by the committee in charge of the loving cup fund is the most elaborate that has ever been accorded to a visiting yachtsman. He will be escorted from his hotel to the Astor House, and, headed by the Eighth Regiment Band, the party will proceed to the pier, where a "bon voyage" reception will be tendered to the popular sportsman.

J. P. MORGAN GREETS LIPTON.

Reception at the New York Yacht Club to the Visitor.

The New York Yacht Club entertained Sir Thomas Lipton at the Madison Avenue home of the club last night. Nearly all of the prominent members who live in the city were present to meet the owner of the Shamrock. The billiard room, on the ground floor, was turned into a supper room, the tables being converted for the occasion and laden with dainties.

When Sir Thomas arrived at 9:30 o'clock he got such a reception as the yachting men in the club know how to give. Mr. Putnam, Chairman of the House Committee, met him at the door, and led him up stairs. Sir

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"POPULAR LOAN" FIGURES.

To a large number of persons in this broad land the "popularity" of the Spanish war loan of 1898, by which it was subscribed by a large number of small lenders instead of being subscribed by a syndicate, large or small, was extremely gratifying. The idea that the money needed by the Government should be contributed by the greatest possible number of subscribers, in the smallest permissible amounts, unquestionably appealed to the sentimental. That it did not and can not command approval from those who think that economy may properly be considered by the Government in making bond issues seems to be a belief justified by the report of the Register of the Treasury.

Register LYON makes the remark in his report that except in the matter of inscribing the bonds, if registered, just as much labor is required to record a twenty-dollar bond, when issued to an individual, as is called for when recording bonds for millions when issued to a syndicate or an individual. This fact, known to the Treasury before it was decided to favor bidders for small amounts, was disregarded; the Division of Loans was increased by the appointment of 250 temporary clerks; 275,000 different subscriptions and payments were received and recorded; 222,000 letters and receipts were written. To get out more than 500,000 coupon and registered bonds, in a vast number of sealed express packages; to fill 30,700 pages of large folio journals with records; to calculate, prove, foot, and report the interest upon 230,000 separate deposits made prior to Aug. 1, and to issue 45,120 checks for the first dividend, are some of the figures illustrating the needlessly cumbersome and expensive machinery set in motion to get the money into the Treasury and the bonds to the subscribers.

The "popularity" of the loan, according to the Register, was of short endurance, for the first issue of the 3 per cent. loan of 1898 having been made July 27, "within a very few days nearly all of those bonds were bought up by National banks and presented for cancellation and reissue in registered bonds, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation or deposit." Such "popularity" as the loan enjoyed was gained at the expense involved in the reissue of "the great bulk" of the bonds originally issued.

The Secretary of the Treasury negotiated the loan for less than the cost permitted to him under the act authorizing it; but it is perfectly evident, to any one who examines the report of the Register, that the effort to give the loan a popular character cost more than was necessary in time, labor, and expense that might have been saved. A few thousands of venturesome persons were benefited; as for the mass of the people, "it never touched 'em."

THE FIGHT AT LADYSMITH.

It is no wonder that the brilliant little engagements of last week, creditable as they were to the British arms, should have failed to satisfy British aspirations. For they were engagements incurred in the task of enabling a British force to concentrate in the presence of an outnumbering enemy. And it may be remarked in passing that the British censorship, which the facts of the campaign have not escaped but been passed through, seems to be an entirely honest and legitimate censorship. The object of it, that is to say, is to conceal from the enemy knowledge of facts which would be advantageous to him. It is not operated, and so not intended, in the slightest degree, for the deception or mystification of the British public., That fact is rendered brilliantly evident in the manly dispatch in which Gen. WHITE announces the loss of two battallons and a battery, and at the same time assumes to himself whatever discredit there may be for the loss, by acknowledging that the position in which he had put the captured troops was "untenable." The event was one of which the enemy was already apprised, and which a small man in Gen. WHITE'S place, and with all the cables in his control, would have been tempted to attenuate for the misinformation of the British public, and especially to minimize with respect to it his own responsibility. That the General has not done so will give the British public a confidence in the official British dispatches which will be worth much more to the Generals in the field than any temporary ease they could gain by withholding or belittling the facts of a disaster. To Gen. WHITE personally there will be very little difference, since Sir REDVERS BULLER has landed at Cape Town and will command in his stead within a week

The disaster itself is evidently much the most serious affair of the war thus far. Not all the little engagements had last week amounted, in a military sense, to so much as the putting "out of the combat" of two battallons and a battery, as was done, happily with little or no bloodshed, by the unfortunate movement ordered by Gen. WHITE. Outsiders may be disposed to regret this disaster as tending to prolong unnecessarily a war which can have but one ultimate result. But this is a shallow view. The initial successes and bloody resistances of the weaker combatant will be worth all that they have cost to the future of South Africa. CARLYLE, in his energetic way, has stated the case in his "Past and Present":

> A heroic WALLACE quartered on the scaffold cannot hinder that his Scotland become, one day, a part of England; but he does hinder that it become, on tyrannous unfair terms, a part of it. If the union with England be, in fact, one of Scotland's chief blessings, we thank WALLACE withal that it was not the chief curse. Scotland is not Ireland; no, because brave men rose up there, and said, "Behold, ye shall not tread us down like slaves, and ye shall not, and cannot."

Which is to say, in everyday language, that it is an excellent thing for the finality of a settlement at the end of a war, that the conquered shall have a wholesome respect for the prowess of the conquered, though the conqueror may be Mr. CHAMBERLAIN himself and the conquered but a backward Boer; that the conqueror shall, in his definitive treaty of peace, be forced to bear in mind that the conquered can shoot extremely straight with a rifle, even though he appear at a disadvantage, in spite of his German tuition, when it is a question of artillery practice. He may still have a contempt for him, as a "rude Carinthian Boer," when the question is of social amenities, but that he is an unpleasant person to go to war with not even Mr. CHAMBERLAIN can any longer dispute.

And very happily we have also a measure of the Boer's social civilization, which is not exactly that which we have derived from the Uitlander reports. In spite of the surname which denotes that one strain of his ancestry is Huguenot, Gen. JOUBERT is a Boer of the Boers, and as thorough a Dutchman as a century and a half ago were the Livingstons and De Lanceys and De Peysters and Jays of this island. That a Dutch Boer should have been capable of administering what consolation he could to the widow of a fallen enemy by assuring her, as Gen. JOUBERT has been doing in the case of the widow of Gen. SYMONS, that the remains of "her gallant husband" had been buried by the Boers with the honors that his rank and his valor demanded, will be to the British public, misinformed as it has been, in the nature of news. There is no spurious or Fontenoy chivalry about such a message as this. It is the natural message of one brave man and natural gentleman to the widow of another, such a message as he might wish to have sent to his own widow, if the fates had been reversed. This also is a trifle, which will have weight in the final settlement. And upon the whole we cannot regret that even so one-sided a war should be prolonged long enough to show the victors that, in more ways than one, they have found foemen worthy of their steel. It is of good augury for the future of South Africa that it should be so.

WISE WORDS.

The following note from Gen. GUY V. HENRY was written a few weeks before his death. It should have been promptly published, but was accidentally laid aside and its printing deferred. It is so full of the wise and humane spirit of the noble officer whose loss is so nearly irreparable that it may be regarded now almost as a voice from the grave. It is by this spirit that our work in our new possessions must be guided, if it is to be honorably successful:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for your pleasant editorial reference to my work in Puerto Rico. I had just read an article in which some one expressed an opinion that my work as a successful civil administrator was questionable. I left that island with the respect and love of its people, and I succeeded in breaking up political parties and discord, and creating harmony, and proposed to make the native element "work up" to required conditions. I studied the "personal equation" of the people to be governed, and had sense enough to know that customs and laws which had existed for 400 years could not be amended in that many days, but with a careful official supervision of the best Americans, they will soon learn our ways and adopt means similar to those which have made the United States successful. The better element of the population is as refined and educated as its correspondent class in the United States. With good material to work on, why should they be supplanted and pushed aside by Americans, as some desire? We can colonize and retain their love and respect and succeed in time. We can Americanize at once, and have friction and trouble and do an injustice. To the latter plan, desired by some, I should never have given my consent or assistance.

GUY V. HENRY,
United States Army.

COL. GARDINER.

The charges against District Attorney GARDINER are in their general character extremely serious, and his effort to treat them with scornful indifference is more characteristic than prudent or dignified. They are presented by reputable citizens, who have made a long and careful investigation before avowing their ability to prove them. The Colonel errs in thinking that his standing with his fellow-citizens is such that he can afford to bring no other defense against these accusations than cheap ridicule of their authors. On the other hand, it may be said with plausibility that the charges would have carried greater weight with the general public had they been signed by men more widely known in the county than most of those that did sign them. But the matter is not one to be decided by public opinion. These gentlemen have performed a public duty of no agreeable sort, from motives that are not open to question. They have undertaken, in accordance with the statute, to bring proof of the neglectful and wrongful actions that they attribute to the District Attorney. After the general answer of Col. GARDINER has been made, a Commissioner will be appointed by the Governor—and we have ample assurance in his previous conduct as to such matters that he will make a wholly trustworthy selection—testimony will be taken, and then, if the Governor finds that the evidence justifies it, a hearing will be given with reference to removal.

We have not the slightest desire to prejudge the case, and we deem it especially important that the utmost impartiality shall be preserved toward an official who has done so much to deprive himself of public admiration and respect. He is not on trial now for his egregious vanity or even for his offensively partisan behavior on many occasions. He has to face definite charges, on which his removal is demanded. He is entitled to even-handed justice, and we have no doubt that he will get it.

RUSSIA AND THE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

The United States and Russia will settle, by an arbitration already agreed to, a question that involves either the reaffirmation of the three-mile limit of marine jurisdiction long generally accepted in international law, in which case Russia must lose, or the acceptance of a new rule, suggested by Russia, in which case the United States will lose.

Three American vessels, fishing for seals in Bering Sea about eight years ago, were seized by Russian authorities and their officers and crews placed under arrest and subjected to privations of many kinds. They claimed indemnity to the amount of $150,000. Russia's right to seize the vessels was challenged, it being asserted by their owners and masters that they were eight miles off the Russian shore, and so not within Russian jurisdiction.

Russia's contention is one involving recognition of a right to extend marine jurisdiction. Its argument is that the three-mile limit was adopted at a time when the limit of distance to which a cannon shot could be thrown was three miles, that modern ordnance has a range of eight miles, and that therefore marine jurisdiction. Its argument is that the extended.

This argument and demand do not appear to be either ingenious or convincing. The demand is for too much or too little. If the limit of marine jurisdiction is to be extended to the limit of modern ordnance, it should be twelve to fifteen miles. The extreme of fifteen miles having been fixed for to-day, who will say that a new limit shall not be announced for to-morrow?

The three-mile limit is pretty surely fixed by international law. That was the law eight years ago, and it is altogether probable that Dr. ASSER, the Dutch jurist who has been selected to act as arbitrator, will decide according to international law as it was when the seizures of American vessels were made and as it is now. After this case has been disposed of it will be time enough to settle a new limit of marine jurisdiction by test of ordnance, and several other nations besides the United States and Russia will expect to be invited to the "shootin' match."

THE FERRYBOAT DISASTER.

The responsibility for the collision by which a ferryboat on the North River has been wrecked and at least one life lost does not clearly appear from the statements of the survivors. Each Captain is concerned to make out the best case he can for himself. Even if a clear view of the responsibility could be had from among these conflicting statements, it would be improper to state it in advance of the official investigation. All that we are justified in saying is that the nautical "rules of the road" are very explicit, and when the facts are fully shown there is never any difficulty in ascertaining, under them, which party is to blame for a collision attended with loss of life, in one of the most crowded ports of the world, on a clear night and when no stress of weather prevented either ship from promptly obeying her helm.

That is to say, somebody is to blame, and very much to blame, and ought to be punished according to the gravity of the results which did ensue and to the still greater gravity of the results which might have ensued. When we consider the wonderful immunity from accidents which our system of transit across the two rivers affords in spite of the liability to accident which it invites, and that such a collision as has happened between the Chicago and the City of Augusta might happen any hour of any day and has never happened before, it is evident that the rules of the road, if faithfully observed, are quite sufficient to prevent such accidents, and that they cannot happen without entailing a criminal responsibility. One of these two steamers was within her rights and the other was beyond hers. It is possible that some persons of weak judgment may conclude that the ferries offer a dangerous mode of transit. But in fact a wayfarer is probably much safer from accident in crossing the ferry than in walking along any casual street.

ENGLAND'S NEIGHBORS.

It is surprising that talk about Continental interference between England and the Boers should in any quarter receive serious attention. It is particularly surprising to see in a well-informed American newspaper a reference to "the question of Continental mediation" as likely to be revived by the Boer victory.

That question cannot be "revived" because it was never alive. The notion is too owlish even for the fly gobblers of the Stock Exchanges, who in times of speculative excitement will swallow anything. Mediation, as even the stock brokers' clerks ought to know, is not offered or accomplished at the cannon's mouth. Germany or France might conceivably act as mediator between the belligerents who are now pounding each other in South Africa, but only on the invitation of both parties. A tender of good offices might have been made before the outbreak of hostilities. It is too late for that now. Any other form of meddling of whatsoever kind would be intervention, that is, an act of war. A man who is ready to believe that any of the Continental powers are so anxious to protect the Boers that they would be willing to go to war with England for that purpose is tod credulous and gullible for this world.

Undoubtedly the Continental powers did sound each other at the breaking out of our war with Spain with a vague notion of contriving some means of shielding Spain against the worst consequences of her folly. England's attitude shriveled and killed the scheme in the very germ, but it is to the last degree improbable that the Continental powers could have agreed among themselves as to what they wanted or would dare to do. Intervention is a very serious business. It is now pretty certain that France never countenanced or encouraged the proposition that Europe should attempt to set bounds to our dealing with Spain. The attitude of the French people and of the French press was notably unfriendly to us. The attitude of the French Government was a model of neutrality and beyond all criticism.

England will be left quite free to accomplish her aims in South Africa. It is something more than the expulsion of invaders from her soil that she has attempted, something more than the settlement of her disputes with the Boer Republic. The historical destiny of all that part of the continent of Africa is in her hands. She is working it out, as we worked out to its conclusion the historical destiny of Spain in the New World. No power is going to stretch forth its own hand to stay hers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Spain must be so sure by this time of the friendliness and good-will with which she is now regarded by almost everybody in the United States that even her peculiarly delicate sensibilities with regard to anything like ridicule will not be painfully stirred at the smiles with which the average American will hear the news that the Spanish fleet has been ordered to concentrate at Cadiz. According to report—a report, by the way, which the Government censor is said to have tried to suppress, thereby proving himself not destitute of a sense of humor—the statesmen of Madrid have noted with profound uneasiness the preparations making by England for a great display of naval strength, and the concentration mentioned is the consequence of this feeling. So, at least, declares a special cable dispatch published by one of our neighbors, and far be it from us to impugn the accuracy of that neighbor's foreign service. But just recall how widely the ships of Spain are scattered and how discouraging the difficulties to be overcome before they can be reassembled at Cadiz or anywhere else! One squadron has established desperately intimate relations with the coast of Cuba, another has made itself all too thoroughly at home on the bottom of Manila Bay, and as for the rest—well, in all kindness and respect, does it really make much difference where they are, or whether they concentrate or remain dispersed? Spain does, indeed, still own one vessel, the Temerario, which no British cruiser would like to meet, but then there is no chance of such an encounter unless the British cruiser climbs the upper declivities of the Andes, where the Temerario does all her hunting for her hated foes. As for the massive monsters once commanded by Admiral CAMARA, no doubt they could still pay tolls to the Suez Canal Company as dauntlessly as ever, but there never was and is not now any reason to suppose that they could do anything more alarming to the English than that. All circumstances considered, we think Spain could profitably devote her energies to other tasks than the concentration of her navy. E'en though she sends out men with baskets to do it, and that is the only way a good many of her ships could be gotten together again, England would remain impertinently indifferent.

—Boston breathes freely again. It is true that not quite everybody in the country has become a life member of the Anti-Expansion League, and therefore Boston's happiness is not yet complete, but the State Supreme Court has at last laid its heaviest hand on the base barbarians—out-and-out imperialists, no doubt—who wanted to build a skyscraping apartment house on Copley Square, and what are minor woes in comparison with that great joy? Everybody, of course, will unite with Boston in celebrating the court's wisdom in deciding that no structures more than ninety feet high may be erected on that noble square, but then, if she consents—and perhaps if she does not—a good many people will express a little mild wonder at the argument on which the Judges found their dictum. The question to be settled was whether or not a statute passed in 1898, limiting the height of buildings, and thereby decreasing the rental value of real estate, was an infringement of Constitutional rights. The court says, no. "We hold," it explains, "that the statute gives rights in the nature of an easement over lands facing Copley Square, which easement is annexed to the square for the benefit of the public, for whose use and enjoyment Copley Square was laid out; and that these rights are similar in their nature to rights in highways, in great ponds, and in navigable waters of the Commonwealth. * * * The wrong alleged in the present case, if permitted, would work a permanent injury to the public, depriving them of that which the statute gives them. It is in equity to be dealt with as a public nuisance." After likening the statute to the laws regulating the taking of property by right of eminent domain, the decision continues: "It is only within a few years that lands have been taken in this country for public parks. Now the right to take land for this purpose is generally recognized and frequently exercised." But when land is taken for parks, the public pays for them. Nothing is said, at least in the quotations from this decision now at hand, about compensating the owners of the Copley Square property for the money losses which they incur through deprivation of the common right to put up an edifice as tall, as ugly, and as profitable as they choose.

—It has usually been assumed that the reason why the Spanish-Americans have never made any effective efforts to free their port cities of yellow fever was a racial indifference to conditions nowadays unendurable to a few other nations. A correspondent who writes to The Medical Record from Vera Cruz, perhaps the most unhealthy town in the two Americas, declares that another circumstance must be taken into consideration by those who would understand this matter. "Bear in mind," he says, "that for those acclimated and living in an unsanitary port, the yellow fever is a kind of premium to keep competition away. The people of Vera Cruz, for instance, offer resistance to the carrying through of sanitary measures; so the city board refused to pay for disinfection, even when the Government had given strict orders to this effect." One would like to dismiss this suggestion as a bit of wicked cynicism, but human nature is a thing of infinite possibilities, and, as a matter of fact, what men will not do on the plea that "business is business" has yet to be discovered.

—Keen and general interest will be felt in the party of Chicago University students who are soon to seek sociological information in the mountain regions of Kentucky. Beyond question the field is a rich one, and if the boys learn all there is to be learned there their wisdom will be most impressive, but we gravely suspect that their investigations will be brief and more exciting than productive. The Kentucky mountaineer knows and observes the laws of hospitality; coming for any other purpose—for any other, that is, except the collection of interral revenue—the students would be cordially received and generously entertained; but we are much mistaken if the hillmen do not resort to harsh measures the moment they discover that their visitors are noting down the sociological peculiarities of the native population. For that is something to try the patience of a saint, and the mountaineers are—not saints. The would-be student of Kentucky feuds should have a company of militiamen at his back, or, preferably, formed in a hollow square around him. Even then he would be none too safe.

—If Mr. KIPLING'S latest poem had come to us in the ordinary way, with no announcements of the huge amount paid for it, and forming part of a collection of similar productions, it would probably have been judged a more than fairly able piece of work. The circumstances being what they are, folks are going to feel disappointed and continue to wonder when the master of verse and prose is again going to buckle down and give us something really worth while. Of course the lines are all right in their way, and it is far from a bad way, but they do read lamentably like an adroit imitation of—Mr. KIPLING. And that is just what they are. If their author needs a rest, let him take one by all means. He should not interrupt it by writing things not so good as things he wrote long ago. Constant advance is the price of continued fame.

GENERAL NOTES.

A jury in Chicago has given a verdict of $21,000 against a trolley company to a boy who had both legs cut off by a car, which ran over him. The company has asked for a new trial.

* * *

The feebleness of his health has compelled Judge John H. Reagan to decline an invitation to attend the reunion of the Georgia Division of United Confederate Veterans, in Savannah, in November next.

* * *

Lieut. Valentine E. Gilson of Boston overtops all other members of the Massachusetts State militia, being 6 feet 8 inches in height. He served in the Spanish-American war, and is conceded to be a first-class marksman.

* * *

Chicago juries are continuing to give verdicts for large amounts to persons injured by street cars. One has just awarded $12,500 to a woman hurt by the car starting while she was attempting to alight. She sued for $40,000.

* * *

Preparations are soon to be made for the removal to Arlington Cemetery of the dead from the battleship Maine, who were buried in Cristobal Colon Cemetery in Havana. The reinterment will probably be made in January or February next, in the presence of the President and his Cabinet.

* * *

It is reported from Wisconsin that Gov. Edward Scofield will remove to Idaho upon the expiration of his term of office, a little more than a year hence, and engage in the lumber business there with his son and some other men from Milwaukee. He has resided in Wisconsin thirty-one years, and has long been engaged in the lumber business.

* * *

The Rev. E. Bradford Leavitt of All Souls' Church, in Washington, is to be the successor of the Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins as pastor of the First Unitarian Church in San Francisco. Dr. Stebbins has not sufficiently recovered from his severe illness of a year ago to continue to discharge the duties of the pastorate. He has been able to preach but three times in many months.

THE LOCAL POSTAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in your valued paper of this morning, headed "Dead Letter Lessons," seems to me, and to several friends who, like myself, have frequently suffered from the inefficient postal service of this great city, to cast unjust blame on the much-abused public, in an attempt to laud the negligent officials. Within the past six months, letters very legibly addressed from one part of the city to another, have been received some weeks later, via Milwaukee! Why Milwaukee, since we know no one there!

Many letters have been lost altogether, and application to the Post Office authorities is quite useless, for, in addition to the absurd form to be filled out, stating date of writing and posting the missing letters, (a form impossible to comply with in the case of foreign correspondence,) a delay of weeks invariably brings the statement "search having been made the letter cannot be found."

Even when letters contain the engraved address of the sender they are very rarely returned to him, or her. To give one of many instances, on Sept. 10 a letter addressed to Hotel Manhattan, New York, written on paper engraved with the writer's address in Remsen Street, Brooklyn, was posted there. It has not yet been received by the person to whom it was addressed, nor returned to the writer.

Such things are of too frequent occurrence to make one feel inclined to join in a chorus of praise of the Post Office authorities. As regards the last clause in your article, "If every sender of a letter or package would observe the simple and permissible and officially requested precaution," &c., &c., it should be generally known that one Post Office station—the Madison Avenue, in East Twenty-third Street—has notified one important agency in their district that they must not stamp letters, &c., with their business address and "to be returned," because "it confuses the clerks"!

Without doubt the poor clerks are in too great haste to get to their cycling or golf to be willing to note carefully the correct addresses. Life in the United States is in a painfully crude transition state, but abuses will never be remedied by unstinted and undeserved praise of defective arrangements for the public service.

I shall ask permission to give you the name of the agency requested by the Post Office station not to stamp letters with the return address. A. M.

New York, Oct. 30, 1899.

FATHER OF BRONX COUNTY PLAN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the eighth page of your issue of this date is an item of news headed, "The Bronx County Plan—Charles M. Kaeppel, Its Father, Denies that There Is Any Politics in It," and it is with the view of correcting the impression that Mr. Kaeppel is the father of the plan to create the County of the Bronx that I write this letter.

On the 12th inst. I wrote a leter to The North Side News, which was published in that paper in its issue of Oct. 21, suggesting the creation of the County of the Bronx. A copy of the issue with my letter published therein you will find inclosed.

Copies of this letter were by me sent to a few of the leading men of the Borough of the Bronx on Oct. 20, among others to ex-Judge Ernest Hall, who replied, in part, as follows: "I am in receipt of your very interesting letter, and will present the matter to a meeting of the North Side Board of Trade, at a meeting on Tuesday evening next, for consideration and discussion."

At a meeting of the North Side Board of Trade which took place on Tuesday, Oct. 24, the matter was brought up for discussion and consideration, as Judge Hall in his letter stated it would be, and resolutions were passed by that organization, which were published in The North Side News in its issue of the 28th inst., a copy of which issue you will find inclosed. The resolutions, as you will see, follow very closely the language used in my letter published in The North Side News on the 21st inst., and you will notice that the North Side Board of Trade carefully suppressed the fact that it was my letter which had initiated the discussion of which the resolutions were the outcome, and that it appears that they were the outcome of the fertile brain of Mr. Kaeppel.

You will see, therefore, that your information regarding Mr. Kaeppel being the father of the Bronx County plan is not the fact. I will say that the sole and only reason which I had in view in the proposed formation of the County of the Bronx was the absolute separation politically of the Borough of the Bronx from the Borough of Manhattan, and to place the residents of the borough in a position where their voices would be heard, not only in the government of the City of New York, but in the selection of candidates on the National and State tickets of both of the great political parties.

By kindly publishing this letter you will place your readers in possession of the facts relating to the formation of the County of the Bronx, and at the same time exceedingly oblige, JOHN DAVIS.

New York, Oct. 30, 1899.

GLASSES FOR THE POOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Sunday issue I read, under the heading, "Some Opticians Favored," a letter from the President of the Optical Society, and one from the chief of the Vanderbilt Clinic, in reply, with reference to the methods adopted in supplying patrons of clinics with glasses. So far as I know the Vanderbilt Clinic is the only one where a cipher is used in writing prescriptions for glasses, and the only reason that can be urged for it is, Having them filled at a certain place! The question then naturally arises, Why that certain place, when every optician in the city is ready and willing to fill them at moderate cost? A physician adopting such a custom incurs the suspicion of being in collusion with the special optician, whether justly or otherwise, and should avail himself of other means, especially when they are at hand. At some of the clinics an arrangement is made by which the patients have their glasses made at the clinic and, the presumption is, at moderate cost. One difficulty in this is, the great number to be fitted compels some to wait quite a time, in addition to taking from their employment several hours in making the trip to and fro. This objection would not obtain were only the deserving poor treated at these institutions, but the present abuse of charity has existed so long and the conditions inviting it are so urgent, that redress in that quarter is scarcely to be looked for. What is the better way, then? I would suggest the following: Have prescription blanks furnished by every competent optician in the city, with his name and office address printed upon them, and in a conspicuous place have arranged a scale of prices for the various kinds of glasses.

This would not include more than six varieties, and the prices could be made uniform by consulting with the different opticians. The physician would then write on the blank of that optician, conveniently located for the patient, and underscore the price corresponding to that of the glasses ordered. There could then be no imposition on the part of the optician, and no complaint on the part of the patient. Another plan might be adopted: Have one blank printed and upon the back of it place the addresses of opticians who had agreed to furnish glasses according to the scale of prices printed on the blank. This would give the patient a choice in the selection, with the same protection as in the other case.

I speak with confidence when I say that a sufficient number of opticians to meet the want are willing to fill such prescriptions at a moderate cost. It has frequently occurred in my practice that patients have consulted me who were unable to pay me my services or for their glasses, and when I have stated the facts to the optician in a note, they have always reduced their prices to a point satisfactory to the patient, even, on occasion, giving them outright. And while this has been my experience with several opticians, I believe it to be equally true in the experience of many other oculist. The present unsatisfactory state of affairs in this connection is due to the abuse of charity with its complications rather than to a natural difficulty in securing proper service for our deserving poor.

New York, Oct. 29, 1899. OCULIST.

SCOTSMAN'S CREW DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice an article in The Montreal Gazette, copied from your paper, referring to the loss of the Nutmeg State, and the behavior of her crew, and also reference is made to the steamship Scotsman and her crew, and, as far as I can understand, the behavior of one crew was similar to the other.

I should like to write a few words on that subject, and I shall be as brief as possible, and as chief officer of the Scotsman at the time of the disaster, I should know something about it.

When the Captain and officer returned from Belle Isle, after being there fourteen days, we were utterly astounded when we read the newspaper reports as given by some of the passengers. In many instances there was not one word of truth in their statements, and in the reports where there was any truth it had only reference to the crew looting the staterooms by the firemen and stewards after all the passengers had been safely landed. In not one of the statements I read were there any imputations made against the crew, only what I have stated.

There was only one man belonging to the deck department who was arrested for having property in his possession which did not belong to him, and that only to the value of only a few cents. During the time the passengers were on the rock they were loud in their praise of the crew, and often cheered them. The crew were under discipline to the last, and during the time the boats were being got out they behaved splendidly. There was no panic or confusion, and not one man attempted to enter a boat, and every passenger was out of the ship before one of the crew left.

An accident to one of the boats after it was launched was the cause of the loss of life, the boat having come in collision with either the ship's side or one of the other boats, the fog being so dense and the morning so dark that the boats could hardly be seen from the ship's deck. The sea was heavy at the time, and the ship had a list of 25 degrees, but the loss of life was not caused by the misbehavior of the crew, but was simply an accident.

The conduct of the crew in regard to their bravery and doing their duty was splendid throughout. The only mistake they made was taking property which did not belong to them, but which they naturally thought would be lost if they did not take it, and really most of the looting was caused by the passengers themselves, who sent men aboard with their keys, and were told if their boxes could not be opened, they were to cut them open. I think it a perfect outrage that people should make such statements, and you would oblige me very much, Mr. Editor, if you would insert this.

CHARLES MERRICK, Late Chief Officer Steamship Scotsman.
JOHN DAVIES, Second Officer.
WILLIAM H. JONES, Fourth Officer.
Quebec, Oct. 27, 1899.

POLICEMEN AT CROSSINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent recently praised the efficiency of the police employed to regulate the traffic at the street crossings in Chicago. At the same time he compared with their efficiency the extreme inefficiency of the policemen who are employed to do the same work in this city. I can quite indorse his statements, and can account for it only on the theory that Chicago is fortunate enough to possess a Mayor who personally looks after such matters, and does not leave them to subordinates to direct. I omit all reference to other crossings in this borough and that of Brooklyn, (though in the latter the police do try to do their best to keep the crossings clear for pedestrians, the trouble is, they are not educated up to their task,) and would speak only of three which concern me very nearly—those at Cortlandt, John, and Fulton Streets and Broadway.

For some reason or another the officers who are stationed at Cortlandt Street and Broadway come on duty much later than those at John Street. Sometimes it is as late as 9:15 A. M. before they put in an appearance. This morning they were not in sight at 9:12, and their services were badly needed. Frequently they are both away at noon; as a rule only one is on duty at that time and they seem to think their work is done by 5:20 or 5:30 at latest. Now, quite a number of persons make use of this crossing from 8:30 A. M. Of these many are girls and women employed in offices and stores on and east of Broadway. These are not infrequently blocked at the crossing, and have to wait—I have seen them kept quite five minutes or more—till such time as they can get a chance to dodge across under the horses' heads or in front of the cable cars. As a result they are late for their work and are either found fault with or fined.

At such a crossing the police should be on hand by 8:40, at the latest. Why should they not also be on duty at least as early as the officers at John or Fulton Streets? Why should they not both be on duty all the time, with, of course, substitutes found for them when at meals? And why should the officer on the north crossing be so much addicted to standing gossipping on one corner or the other, instead of attending to his work?

The John Street crossing, as a rule, is well served, so far as the men posted there know how to serve it. At Fulton Street, however, both the regular officer and his substitute at noon have a decided weakness for indulging in protracted talks with the transfer man on the southwest corner, which interferes considerably with their work. All this, of course, the Roundsman might correct; but is there a Roundsman at all? And if so, why does he fail to go round?

I need hardly say that, however efficient the Chicago policemen may be, those in New York and Brooklyn have much to learn from the street-crossing officers of the London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, or Dublin police. These are not only thoroughly trained for that special work, but are kept at it by their superiors. The result is that they make their influence felt to such a degree that in any one of these cities a policeman at a street crossing has only to hold up his hand, as he does at given intervals, and on the instant all traffic stops each way, and the foot passengers are thereby afforded a chance to cross leisurely and safely. No driver dares disobey the policeman's signal. If he does his arrest and punishment follow immediately. A similar rule here—to include bicyclists also, who are at least as dangerous as a class as the motormen and wagon and carriage drivers—would be a boon to this city. ED. R.

New York, Oct. 28, 1899.

"On Hudson" Proper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"N. F." in his letter in The New York Times of yesterday writes in unfortunate ignorance of facts which ought to be corrected in the interest of those who live on the Hudson. The phrase "on the Hudson" is added, in many cases, exactly as the phrase "on-Tyne" or "on-Avon," to distinguish the place from another of the same name. There is, for example, a Cornwall and also a Cornwall-on-Hudson, and a letter addressed to the former Post Office is a day late in getting to the latter, if it gets there at all. The same is true as to Fishkill and Fishkill-on-Hudson, and doubtless as to other points on the river.

It is well for correspondents in writing to towns upon the river to bear this fact in mind and not to take it for granted that the suffix "on-Hudson" is either a folly or an affectation. It is, at least in many cases, a necessary part of the Post Office address.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1899.

Loyal French Canadians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a constant reader of your paper, and am anxious that what I read should be reliable. I therefore take the liberty of pointing out to you that your Montreal correspondent who contributed an article to this morning's paper knows practically nothing about what he writes.

He states that the French Canadians are three or four times as numerous as the rest of the Canadian population. Roughly speaking these are the facts: The population of Canada is 5,000,000, of which 1,000,000 is French Canadian. The papers he quotes are not all representative. One might just as well write to The London Times on a National issue here, and quote The Summit Herald or Orange Chronicle.

I have lived among French Canadians, in both Montreal and country districts, and found them, rich and poor, invariably loyal to the Queen and proud of belonging to the British Empire. C. H.

New York, Oct. 30, 1899.

The Twisted Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seeing in this morning's Times an article signed "Traveler," in which the writer protests against the new arrangement of the street signs, may I add my testimony to his in opposition to this new and absurd device. To one who rides in the street cars it is vastly more inconvenient than the old plan. Then you would see the name of the street a part of a block away at least, but now not until you are almost opposite it. To the pedestrian, formerly it was possible to see the name of the street a half, and sometimes a full, block away, but now not until you are right opposite it, and even then one has often to step one side to see it, as the sign is so much above one's head. To the stranger it must be most confusing, especially as in no other city (so far as I am aware) has this enlightened (?) arrangement been adopted. Can we not go back to the "good old times"?

PAUL F. SWETT.

Brooklyn, Oct. 30, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Swift Road.

It does not take a fast man long to overtake misfortune.—Galveston News.

His Family Sapling.

Social Aristocrat—Did the founder of your family come over with the Conqueror?

Social Democrat—No; I came over alone.—Harlem Life.

Perish the Thought.

She—Promise me that if I die you will never marry again.

He—What! And let people think my dear little first wifey was such a terror that I didn't dare to? Never!—Harlem Life.

A Miscalculation.

"How did your son make out in Manila, Jones?"

"Out all I gave him. Just sent him money to come home with."

"What was the trouble?"

"Set up a woolen mill."—Detroit Free Press.

Strict Truth.

May—She says she can trace her ancestry on her mother's side back to the conquest of England.

Fay—That's correct. Her maternal grandmother was married in leap year to a man named England.—Catholic Standard and Times.

ALWAYS THE FLAG OF THE FREE.

John S. McGroarty in Anaconda Standard.

Who fears for the flag that freedom blessed,
Though it wanders afar from home,
By the winds caressed, to the East or West,
Wherever its sons may roam?
In the calm of peace or the storm of wars,
On land or the bounding sea,
With its silver stars and its crimson bars—
It is always the flag of the free.

Far from the cradle where Liberty reared
Its brood of free-born men,
That banner fared and has onward dared
Full many a league since then.
Like a strong young eagle, on wings elate,
It has followed its destiny
From the old Bay State to the Golden Gate—
The fetterless flag of the free.

South, where the fair Antilles lie,
It smiles to the glowing dawn,
It soars on high in the sunlit sky,
On the hill over San Juan.
It has followed its well-loved ships away
To the uttermost alien sea,
And it floats to-day in Manila Bay,
The conquering flag of the free.

God speed the flag that has never quailed,
Though it rode o'er the Spanish Main;
When by foes assailed that has never failed
Humanity's need and pain!
It shall bless the slave whom its valor frees,
And its glory shall 'round him be;
On its own loved breeze or the Orient seas
It is always the flag of the free.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mr. Crane in a New Comic Character at Wallack's Theatre.

THE FIRST KNEISEL CONCERT

Olga Nethersole in "Sapho" in Chicago—Gossip About Plays and Actors.

Mr. Crane produced another new play at Wallack's Theatre last evening. The value of "A Rich Man's Son," which is a version of a German sentimental farce made for Mr. Crane by Michael Morton, lies almost wholly in the suitability of its principal rôle to the style and personal humor of Mr. Crane. He depicts a retired man of business who has had so little time and so few opportunities to acquire ordinary culture that his dress shirts do not fit him, and he fancies Wagner's music-dramas are produced at Bay Ridge. In fact, the character is almost wholly farcical. But there are a few touches of genuine feeling in its development, while the fun of the rôle is nearly all easily appreciated.

Peter Dibdin is a father whose son, after finishing at Harvard, has been long abroad, and returns home with a caddish disregard for the feelings of his loving parent, a silly philosophy compounded of shreds of Socialism and art cant, and a belief in himself that makes him highly disagreeable.

To cure this youth of his folly and incidentally to test the characters of some of his acquaintances, Peter pretends to lose his money. His mock poverty is shown with all the extravagance of farce in Act II., and is in vivid contrast, of course, to the gorgeous luxury of Act I. There is a third act, in which Peter and his family are shown in rather better circumstances, a sentimental girl having secretly provided means to help the son to a livelihood and to strengthen his vanity, which is supposed to be cured when the secret is revealed.

But the ethics of "A Rich Man's Son" need not be too closely considered. The performance was received cheerfully, and with much applause, last night, and Mr. Crane's portrayal of jolly old Peter was rich enough in its variety of expression, wholesome enough in its humor, and sufficiently picturesque to warrant a prosperous run for the piece. "A Rich Man's Son," to be sure, belongs to a somewhat antique pattern of stage plays. One might suppose it rather more in Mr. Sol Smith Russell's line than in Mr. Crane's, but a play that evokes hearty and innocent laughter deserves a welcome.

The performance, apart from Mr. Crane's acting, is generally competent but never brilliant. The rôle of the spoiled child is treated rather clumsily by Mr. Courtleigh, an actor who has played so well as sophisticated men of the world, and whose portrayal of Gadd, in "Trelawny" was so admirable. Miss Sandol Milliken is very pretty, but has much to learn. Such applause as she receives as the girl of the tenements is for the part rather than for her acting of it.

Peter Dibdin	William H. Crane
Arthur Dibdin	A. M. Gilman
Courtleigh	
May Dibdin	Percy Haswell
Mrs. Wilmerding	Evelyn Carter
Mr. Wilmerding	Charles Jackson
Percy Wilmerding	William Ingersoll
Pte. Wilmerding	Selene Johnson
Hezekiah Cling	William Sampson
Mr. Lowry	George F. Devère
Reckless Griggs	Sandol Milliken

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

First Concert of the Season at Mendelssohn Hall.

The Kneisel Quartet of Boston gave the first concert of its present season in Mendelssohn Hall last night. This was the signal for a general attendance of the inner brotherhood of lovers of music, the real gourmets of the art, the men and women who well know the difference between the flavor of Brahms and that of Beethoven, and who, being rational mortals, enjoy both. The audiences which attend the concerts of the Kneisel Quartet are composed of the highest class of music lovers in the city, and the entertainments are meet for their delectation. There was an air of warm interest in the hall last night, and the four players were received with every evidence of friendly appreciation. Since last season the quartet has undergone a change. The former second violinist, Mr. Otto Roth, has retired from its ranks, and his place has been taken by Mr. Karl Ondricek, another of the first violinists of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. There was naturally a considerable curiosity to learn what manner of player the new man was, and some anxiety as to whether he would improve or mar the work of the ensemble. Happily the performance removed all serious anxiety.

The programme was one which might have been expected of the Kneisel players. In fact, it was typical. Last year they opened their season with Haydn's quartet in G major, Opus 76, No. 1; Brahms's sonata for violin and piano, Opus 108, and Beethoven's quartet, Opus 59, No. 1. The programme for last evening consisted of Hadyn's quartet in C major, Opus 76, No. 3; Brahms's sonata for violin and piano, Opus 100, and Beethoven's quartet in B flat major, Opus 18, No. 6. This is a list in which there was sufficient variety and enough lightness to balance the seriousness of the abused Brahms. Mr. Kneisel is one of the most industrious propagandists of the Brahms gospel, and later in the season we may look for some highly influential performances by the quartet of the much-discussed music of this master. The second violin and piano sonata last night was happily placed between the genial composition of the comfortable Haydn and the sixth of Beethoven's Lobkowitz quartets. This is one of the two of the set written in the year 1800, and, belonging to the master's early period, is both short and light. Perhaps it was the part of wisdom on the part of Mr. Kneisel not to submit his reorganized quartet to the critical judgment of the real music lovers of this city in the performance of more exacting works than those in which they were heard last night. Later, when the ensemble is more firmly knit, we may expect to hear some of those more potent quartets which have so moved us in the past. But last night's list was of the kind that we usually receive from the Kneisels at the opening of the season.

When the reorganized quartet played for the first time in Boston there was some difference of opinion as to the result of the change at the second violinist's desk. THE TIMES reprinted on Sunday what seemed to be the most questioning of all the comments—that of The Boston Transcript. The writer of that was of the opinion that Mr. Ondricek was too emphatic at present for a second violinist in a quartet. But there was nothing in last night's performance to call for the repetition of such an opinion here. Mr. Ondricek fitted himself admirably into the ensemble. Yet his individuality was clearly demonstrated. His tone is large and warm and his style is full of sentiment and general vigor.

The quality and power of his tone seem to us to give to the quartet just the one element of strength which it used to lack. The upper middle voice of the harmony now has the same value as the other three, and the chords possess a potency which they seemed formerly to want. The balance of the quartet, as it was, is, indeed, disturbed, but for the better. The general tone is richer and the ensemble has gained in distinction. The first variation of the second movement of the delightful "Kaiser" quintet of Haydn gave to Mr. Ondricek the opportunity to display his ability as a player of an important bit of cantabile, and he was heard with pleasure by the audience. He will grow in favor as the season goes on. Already he has made big strides in adapting himself to Mr. Kneisel's methods, and if there was a little want of unanimity in the first movement of the Beethoven quartet last night, it was not the fault of the new member of the organization.

In the performance of the Brahms sonata Mr. Kneisel had the assistance of Miss Lotta Mills, a young pianist who is slowly but surely winning her way to recognition. The reading of the work by the two players was one of those pieces of interpretation which put to the blush all who try to decry the genius of Brahms, or who hold that his music is incomprehensible except to the inner brotherhood. It was a lovingly studied revelation of the beauties of the composition that the two players gave us, and it will linger in the memory after many more pretentious things yet to come in a busy season are forgotten. The sonata itself is so exquisite in its purity of thought, so serene in the loftiness of its feeling, and withal so simple in its form, that a very child, who had not been carefully educated to like some other kind of music, would find enjoyment in listening to it.

It is not necessary at this late day to praise Mr. Kneisel as a player of Brahms, but a special word of commendation must in justice be awarded Miss Mills for her part of the performance. Her distribution of tone tints was lovely, and her nuancing was almost flawless. Her fine treatment of the rhythms of the composition was in itself enough to give her a claim to serious consideration, while her delightful repose and her respect for the demands of artistic equilibrium were something more than one would have looked for in so young a pianist. As a player of chamber music Miss Mills will surely be heard often in the future.

The four members of the quartet again gave the audience high pleasure by their playing of the sweet and genial quartet of the early Beethovenian period. This number came with lightness and freshness after the more modern style of Brahms, and brought the concert to a pleasant end. The audience was enthusiastic throughout the evening, and the concert well deserved the manifestations of satisfaction.

"SAPHO" IN CHICAGO.

Olga Nethersole Appears as Daudet's Heroine

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The production of Clyde Fitch's new play, "Sapho," by Miss Olga Nethersole, at Powers's Theatre, tonight was a decided success. The playhouse was crowded to the doors by an enthusiastic audience, which gave the actress half a dozen curtain calls after every act. The opening performance was postponed from Monday evening to give the company an opportunity for a dress rehearsal, and the result was a smooth and well-balanced performance.

Credit is given to Daudet in the bill of the play in this language: "'Sapho,' a play in four acts by Clyde Fitch. Founded on the novel by Alphonse Daudet, with scenes from the play by Alphonse Daudet and Adolf Bélot."

The rise of the curtain brought forth an outburst of applause, so beautiful was the stage picture. The play opened with the scene of a masked ball at the house of Dechelette, and the brilliant costumes of the maskers, whirling about in dances and merry-making, made a pretty picture. All of the settings are of the highest order, as are the costumes. Miss Nethersole wore several beautiful and artistic gowns and coats at various stages of the action of the play.

The performance was most favorably received. The production was witnessed by Clyde Fitch, who arrived a few days ago to assist at the rehearsals. Miss Nethersole has several strong scenes, and the impression she made to-night indicates that the play will be a permanent success.

THEATRE NEXT THE VICTORIA.

Oscar Hammerstein Will Break Ground To-day for a New $200,000 Structure.

Oscar Hammerstein, not content with the distinction of being the builder of six theatres in this city, announced yesterday that he will by the first of next August have his seventh theatre built and ready for occupancy.

On Saturday last the legal complication over the three lots numbering 205, 207, and 209 West Forty-second Street, adjoining the Victoria Theatre, was straightened out. The lease of the property was discussed between Oscar Hammerstein and the Davidson estate, with the result that a lease was given to Mr. Hammerstein yesterday for a term of forty-six years.

As in the construction of his other theatres, he will in this be his own architect and designer, and will at once file his plans with the Department of Buildings.

The house as described by Mr. Hammerstein will be the handsomest in this country. On the outside it will be partly of granite, with polished columns and terra cotta decorations.

While the plans for the interior are not decided upon, the auditorium will be more peculiar than usual, owing to new ideas he has evolved since he built the Victoria. It will have a seating capacity of 1,200.

The estimated cost of this building is a little more than $200,000, and Mr. Hammerstein purposes, if the weather permits, to break ground this morning.

The main entrance will be on Forty-second Street, about 150 feet from Seventh Avenue, and the structure will be in height the same as the Victoria. This is so that the two roofs may be used as one. Thus the roof garden to be opened will be the largest in the city.

After the completion of this building Mr. Hammerstein declares he will begin work on a new opera House to be devoted exclusively to grand opera, and which is to surpass any building of the kind in this country.

E. J. MORGAN TO BE BEN HUR.

Actor's Services "Borrowed" from Daniel Frohman for the Production.

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Edward J. Morgan to play the title rôle in the production of "Ben Hur," at the Broadway Theatre Nov. 29. Mr. Morgan is now appearing in the rôle of Lefarge in "The Only Way," at the Garden Theatre in support of Henry Miller.

Mr. Morgan is enabled to accept this engagement through the courtesy of Daniel Frohman, to whom he is under contract. This is the second time Mr. Morgan has been "loaned," his services for the creation of the part of John Storm in "The Christian" having been secured in this way last year.

MR. CONRIED'S SIX-NIGHT SERIES.

Arranged for the Appearances of Comedian Felix Schweighofer.

Manager Conried announces that his star Herr Felix Schweighofer, the German comedian and character actor, will make his appearance in a limited number of performances, commencing Dec. 25 and lasting until Jan. 13, 1900.

Mr. Conried will open subscriptions for performances in series of six nights on each of which a different play will be presented. Seats for these subscription series can be obtained in advance, and will have to be taken for the entire week.

The répertoire for the subscription nights will be selected from the following plays: "Mathias Gollinger," by Blumenthal and Bernstein; (new;) "Blitzmaedel," by Costa, (new version;) "Pension Schoeller," by Laufs; "'S Nullerl," by More; "Gypsfigur," by Roth; "Das Grobe Hemd," by F. Karlweis, (new;) "Walzerkönig," by Steffens, and "Madame Mongodin," by Blume and Toche, (new.)

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE PLANS.

"The Greek Slave" to Follow "The Children of the Ghetto."

The management of the Herald Square Theatre decided yesterday to have F. C. Whitney's production of "The Greek Slave" follow "The Children of the Ghetto," which will terminate its engagement Nov. 25.

The first production of the opera will be given Nov. 28, and will be that planned by the late Augustin Daly. The scenery and properties have already been received by Mr. Whitney from London, and the costumes are being made in Germany. The engagement will be for six weeks, followed on Jan. 8, instead of on Jan. 15, as previously announced, by David Belasco's farce entitled "Naughty Anthony," for which Miss Blanche Bates has been secured to play the leading comedy rôle.

The principal members of Mr. Whitney's company will consist of Dorothy Morton, Hugh Chilvers, Minnie Ashley, Albert Parr, Marion Singer, Kate Michelini, Alexander Clarke, and Herbert Sparling.

Mr. Mansfield's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Richard Mansfield announced to-day that he would open his New York season, which is to begin shortly, with a revival of "Yorick's Love," a romantic drama, which has not been played since Lawrence Barrett used it. The play is from the Spanish of Calderon, and, like all the secular dramas of that writer, is remarkable for perfect construction and ingenious situations. It will be revived on the exact date which marks the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Calderon.

"Yorick's Love" is an adaptation of a drama, not by Calderon, but by a Spanish dramatist of the present century, made for Lawrence Barrett by W. D. Howells. An earlier version of the same play was produced by Augustin Daly at the Fifth Avenue Theatre with Louis James as Yorick. Mr. Mansfield is expected here to begin his New York engagement with "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Weber & Fields's Sunday Plans.

Weber & Fields will begin the series of Sunday night entertainments at their music hall next Sunday evening. The feature of the programme will be Ching Ling Foo, the conjurer, who has been engaged by special arrangement with B. F. Keith. The remainder of the programme will contain prominent vaudeville artists.

Della Fox Is Getting Better.

Dr. Constable late last night gave out the following bulletin: "Miss Fox is more than holding her own. She has been rational at times to-day. The outlook for recovery is extremely encouraging."

PENNSYLVANIANS BANQUET

Postmaster General Smith Chief Speaker of the Evening.

DEFENSE OF MR. McKINLEY

Congressman Stone Tells of the Great Production in Commerce of the Keystone State.

The first annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York was held last evening in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. More than 200 members and guests were present.

Henry Robinson Towne presided in the absence of Bishop Potter, the President of the society. The guest of honor was Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith.

At the suggestion of one of the members, which was unanimously indorsed, the following telegram, worded by Mr. Towne, was sent to Vice President Hobart: "The Pennsylvania Society of New York, now celebrating its annual dinner, sends a greeting of love and sympathy to the Vice President of the United States."

The speech of the evening was made by Postmaster General Smith in response to the toast "The President of the United States."

"The country knows," said he, "that when last year the balance trembled for days and weeks between peace and war, the President was the most earnest and eager of all men to prevent the unsheathing of the sword. Had the issue been left in his hands alone, it is probable that peace might have been preserved and Cuba, at the same time, as was imperative, rescued from Spanish thraldom. But a higher and larger destiny ruled the course of events.

NO RETREAT POSSIBLE.

"The war was beyond human foresight, and its consequences and obligations are above mere human skill. Since it came without fault on our part, who challenges the order that sent the matchless Dewey to Manila? Who regrets or reproaches the splendor and completeness of his epoch-making victory?

"And who, recognizing the necessity of the blow and exulting in the glory of the success, would falter in the duty of the new relation or shirk the responsibilities of the new National position? Our strength gave the Republic new prestige and lifted it to the highest rank among the nations of the world. To haul down the flag and beat a retreat would destroy the moral influence and the heightened respect of that sudden revelation of American power and would make our country an object of derision among mankind.

"We stand pledged to the world, to our own honor, to our new wards, to fulfill the obligations of National duty which have come with our victory. We cannot withdraw from the solemn responsibilities of our advanced position, if we would, but even if we could, why should we retreat? Our marvelous growth has spanned and filled the continent from ocean to ocean. Our steadfast American policy has been crowned with its legitimate diadem of economic independence and recognized agricultural and industrial supremacy. Our wonderful productive capacity created by this upbuilding has outstripped our own needs. Shall we, then, stop our industrial and commercial growth, or shall we find new outlets and broader markets? (Cries of "yes").

"Important as is the commercial aspect and powerful as is its mandate to our prescient statesmanship and our business interests, I do not rank it first. It is secondary and incidental. Foremost is the command of duty and the obligation of civilization. Who presumes to say that we have not the consent of the governed? It is less than 1 per cent. of the Philippines that are in revolt. The great body of those rude people accept our authority, and our flag floats there by the right of an undisputed title and by the high commission of civilization."

CONGRESSMAN STONE'S SPEECH.

Congressman C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania spoke to the toast of the State of Pennsylvania. He quoted figures from the census of 1890 to show that in the matter of mineral products Pennsylvania's output was more than double that of any other State, and he alluded with pride to the fact that Pennsylvania's exports last year amounted to $82,000,000 and that the State is sending locomotives to India and Australia and furnishing steel bridges to the Governments of Great Britain and Russia and competing successfully at her own doors and in her colonial markets with England's manufacturers of iron, steel, and machinery.

"The banks of this great centre," he said, "may accumulate millions upon millions, but the accumulation of this money here lessens the supply somewhere else. The vast commercial wealth of this great city is in the main accumulated and transferred, not created wealth; but the millions drawn from the soil, the mines, and the oil wells of Pennsylvania make no one else poorer, but form a positive and substantial increase of the Nation's resources and wealth."

Ex-Congressman J. L. M. Curry of Washington responded to the toast, "The Fellowship of Pennsylvania and the South."

Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society, spoke to the toast, "Kindred Societies"; Hampton L. Carson to that of "The Pennsylvania Bar," Frederick Perry Powers to that of "The Newspaper Press," the Rev. Dr. McConnell, Chaplain of the society, to "Pennsylvania and the Church," and John Drew to "Old Philadelphia and the Stage."

"The stage," observed Mr. Drew, "was the last of the arts to be recognized as claiming a place among the civilizing factors in a community. But we have arrived at a time when the American exponents of the stage have achieved international fame by the side of their fellows in painting and sculpture. The stage is a calling desirous of the same results as other arts, the advancement of the human mind through the ministration of beauty and truth, an advancement out of which necessarily flows increased civilization and consequent augmented happiness for the human race."

STRANGE CASE OF DORA FEIN.

Girl Supposed to Have Been Attacked by Two Burglars.

Mystery surrounds the case of Dora Fein, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Rabbi Fein of 33 Pike Street, who is believed to have been assaulted and robbed in her room on Sunday evening. Dora has since been lying at home suffering from hysteria, and the members of the family have been very reticent about the matter.

Dora was seen going into her room on Sunday afternoon, and about an hour later a woman in the tenement heard a woman's screams. The mother was in the middle rooms with the family of lodgers, but none seemed to have heard any noise. When Rabbi Fein returned later in the evening he tried to get into Dora's room, but something resisted the opening of the door. When the door was pushed open Dora was found lying unconscious on the floor. She came to, but was unable to speak, and when they asked her whether any burglars had been there she nodded her head in the affirmative, and indicated by putting up two fingers that two had entered.

Dr. Friedman of Madison Street, was called, and found the girl suffering from hysteria. He examined her, and when he reported the case to the police he said that he did not find any marks of violence upon her.

Two coats were later found in the back yard, and the earrings which the girl had on were also gone.

Dr. Friedman told the police at the Madison Street Station that Dora would recover from her hysterics in a day or two. The detectives are at work on the case.

Carnegie Sends Check to Texas Women

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 31.—Andrew Carnegie has sent a check for $17,000 to the ladies of the "X. X. I." of this city to pay the entire indebtedness on the first women's club building erected in the State of Texas.

Mob Lynches a Negro in Kansas.

WEIR CITY, Kan., Oct. 31.—Gus McArdle, a bartender, was shot and killed last night and in less than two hours his supposed murderer, George Wells, a negro miner from Scammon, was swinging to a telephone pole, the victim of a mob which had forcibly taken him from jail.

Garret Katje Acquitted.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 31.—Garret Katje, who was tried on an indictment charging him with the murder of John De Young, whom he shot last Summer at Cedar Lawn, while De Young was stealing apples, was acquitted last night. The jury was out half an hour.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This is All Saints' Day, and the faithful, particularly those of the Roman Catholic and Anglican communions, which more especially observe the day, will gather in their churches for memorial services for the saints departed, while the cemeteries will be visited also by thousands who on this day make their annual pilgrimage to the graves of departed relatives and friends. The festival for the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches call the day a festival and not a fast, has the most beautiful of rituals and is by many considered the most poetic festival of the Church year. In Roman Catholic countries, our so-called Indian Summer dates from to-day, and is called "The Summer of All Saints."

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On the St. Louis, which sails to-day for Southampton, there are booked among others Holker Abbott of Boston, Mrs. Paul Bartlett, Franklin Freer, the artist; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Gawtry, who were married yesterday in this city; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Sidway of Buffalo, Lieut. Bosworth Smith, and Mrs. Smith, Capt. George T. Langhorne, United States Army, of Washington, and Sir Thomas Lipton. On the Teutonic, which is to sail to-day for Liverpool, there are booked among others G. Alexander, Miss Marjorie Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bell, Miss Josephine Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, T. W. Cramp, H. R. Curtis, W. Bayard Cutting, J. H. Harper, Miss Randolph, and John H. Rutherfurd. On the Noordland, sailing for Antwerp, there are booked among others Prof. Edmund J. James of Chicago, Francis W. Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wallace of Philadelphia, Baron and Baroness Bianca, Mrs. Edward H. Johnson, and daughters, and William U. Stewart sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday.

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Mr. Theodore W. Church of Hudson, N. Y., and Miss Amalie van der Kieft were married on Monday at the residence of the bride's mother, in South Orange, N. J. Mrs. Church is the daughter of the late John W. van der Kieft, who was well known for many years in the sugar and shipping districts of lower Wall Street, and who amassed a fortune in Havana. She is a beautiful woman and has been a belle in the Oranges ever since she first came out some two years ago. Her beauty attracted attention at several entertainments in this city two or three years ago, and she was given the title of the "New Beauty," which she very modestly declined to assume. Mrs. Church's eldest sister married Mr. Frederico de Zaldo of Havana, and who is one of the most prominent business and society men of that city.

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Mr. Reginald W. Rives is making a warm canvass for the office of Supervisor in the town of Wappinger's Falls, near New Hamburg, at which last place Mr. Rives has his country residence Mr. Rives, who is a Democrat, is opposed by Mr. John Heald, and as Wappinger's Falls is Republican, it is a question whether Mr. Rives can win even with his popularity among the farmers in the district. There has been some talk in the Knickerbocker Club in this city, of which Mr. Rives is a prominent and popular member, of sending a delegation to Wappinger's Falls to speak for him, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Rives will consent to this, fearing that the fashionable attire of his New York club friends might prejudice the laboring vote.

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Mr. Augustus Peabody, who died in Boston on Monday, was the father of Mr. Stephen Peabody, who married Miss Nina Haven, a daughter of Mr. G. G. Haven of this city, and of Mr. Richard Peabody, who married Miss Miller of Buffalo.

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It was a very dull day everywhere yesterday. The dismal November weather, arriving a day too soon, put a stop to country sports and made it exceedingly disagreeable in town. As yet, however, there are very few people who have settled down for the Winter to enjoy urban pleasures, and there are not many familiar faces on the avenue or at the theatres. The Irving audiences are perhaps more representative, but so far there have not been very many fashionables present at the performances, notwithstanding the lists given the press on Monday night.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are busy getting their new house ready for the Winter, and society expects much from them in the way of entertaining. There was some rumor in Philadelphia last year to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer would take a house in New York this season, but they will not do this yet, as Miss Fell, Mrs. Van Rensselaer's daughter, is to be married in Philadelphia in December. Mr. and Mrs. Tams have also come to town, and Miss Josephine Johnson and Mrs. H. A. Johnson, having closed their home at Newport, are in town for the Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish arrived in New York on Tuesday from a two weeks' sojourn at Hot Springs. Miss Greta Pomeroy and Mr. Harry Lehr accompanied them. Mrs. Frederic Neilson and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, are among the late arrivals at this watering place, where are also Mr. Munson Morris and Mr. and Mrs. J. Searles Barclay.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who sail to-day for Europe, will pass a part of the Winter in Rome. Mr. Bristed is a Chamberlain of the Pope. Mr. James J. Van Alen was booked to sail this week and he arrived in New York yesterday, having closed his Newport villa. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are expected at Newport to-morrow for the wedding of Miss Willing and Frank Lawrance. As already announced, this will be a very quiet affair, and invitations have been limited to the family and a few intimate friends. The ceremony will take place in the drawing room of the Willing cottage. With this wedding the Newport season closes, although for some time the cottagers have been far and few between. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her children will remain at Newport for a few weeks longer previous to sailing for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, who are about the last to remain there, will come over for the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, who also staid very late this year, have gone to Boston.

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The mansion "Castledown," in County Kildare, Ireland, which has not been purchased by Mr. Eugene Kelly of this city as announced, was thought of seriously as an investment by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. For a century and a half it has belonged to the Connolly family, and for the last two years was rented by Sir Peter O'Brien, the Irish Lord Chief Justice.

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Society in London is scattered again to the four winds and to Africa. One of the very smart London men, who is known as Mr. "Fanny" Farquhar, has been sent to this country to be stationed in New Orleans to purchase mules for the English Government. These mules will be shipped to Africa, and the journey there will take so long that the war may be all over before the first cargo arrives. The English people, however, are more accustomed to war than Americans, and certainly, if accounts be correct, much less emotional. There are numerous house parties going on in different parts of the country, and mothers, sisters, and sweethearts took one day off and went up to London to bid good-bye to their dear ones, returned immediately after the tearful parting was over to the gay scenes which they had temporarily quitted, and it was "on with the dance." One of these heroic souls was Lady Randolph Churchill, who is an American. Mrs. Arthur Paget, after her husband's departure, set about not only to equipping the hospital ship, but to the shipping of all kinds of comforts and supplies to the soldiers and organizing a bazaar and a benefit for that end.

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London is quite amazed over the action of the Prince of Wales, who has taken to the "American" custom of lunching and dining at restaurants. Nobody remembers to have seen him entertaining or being entertained in public rooms before this year. He broke the record by lunching on Sunday at Claridge's, and shocked many of the conservative subjects by this claimed desecration of the Sabbath. He lunched with the Grand Duke Michael and the Countess Torby, and in his honor there was an elaborate device of the Prince of Wales feathers cleverly done in ice. The music, which is there delightfully soft, was much enjoyed by the Prince. There were, of course, the usual number of Anglo-Americans, who find new occupation now by following the Prince around to the different restaurants. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Lord and Lady Craven, Mr. Reginald Ward, and Mrs. Arthur Paget were all at tables near the Prince.

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The Cesarewitch meeting was one of the last English race gatherings. The Duchess of Marlborough was quite brilliant in rose-colored frieze, which is said to be the very thing for the country and the provinces. This is almost the same color that Miss Muriel Wilson was so fond of wearing in New York. Lady Essex—who was Miss Grant of this city—was present, gowned in blue. She has been taking a long rest cure after a very serious illness. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, was at the meeting, in black with a huge cherry-colored hat.

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Sportsmen just now are delighting in the opening of the duck season. Already a number of yachts have assembled near Havre de Grace, and this morning at dawn the sport will begin. Mr. George Gould is one of the members of the club at Havre de Grace, and is always first at the shooting, with a party of friends. Duck shooting has also begun on Long Island, and parties have gone out from Islip, Southampton, and Hempstead.

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The hunting season at Bernardsville, N. J., came to an end last Saturday and the event was celebrated by a large ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer to the farmers over whose land the hunt has been riding this Autumn. The Kenilworth Inn was the scene of the dance, and all the Bernardsville colony joined in the merrymaking. The members of the Essex Club wore their red and buff costumes, and their presence made the affair very picturesque.

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Baron Charles Aliotti, Secretary of the Italian Embassy in St. Petersburg, who is on a tour of pleasure in the United States, left New York Sunday night. Baron Aliotti is very anxious to shoot a moose, and will spend about two weeks in Maine and New Brunswick with this end in view.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Keith—Catherwood.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—One of the most fashionable of the Autumn weddings was solemnized here to-day, when Sidney Keith was married to Miss Mary Catherwood. The ceremony took place in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rittenhouse Square, and was performed by the Right Rev. William Neilson McVickar, Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Tompkins, rector of the parish. There were no bridesmaids or maid of honor. The bride was given away by her father, John H. Catherwood. She wore a gown of heavy white satin trimmed with old lace and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil was fastened by a large diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. Charles P. Keith, the bridegroom's brother, acted as best man, and the ushers were C. Hartman Kahn, Wilson Catherwood, W. Lyman Biddle, Lawrence Paul, B. Frank Clyde, William Hopkins, Bernard H. Wood, and John Sergeant Newbold.

Immediately after the ceremony a small breakfast was given at the residence of the bride's father, 2112 Walnut Street. After a brief wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Keith will reside at 226 South Twenty-first Street.

Gawtry—Van Rensselaer.

At Christ Church, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, at noon yesterday, Miss Olive Van Rensselaer, daughter of Mr. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, and Mr. Lewis Brown Gawtry were married in the presence of a large and fashionable congregation. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Winchester Donald of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, rector of Christ Church. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father. The four bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, sister of the bride; Miss Eleanor Erving, her cousin; Miss Jessie Halsey of Newark, and Miss Mary Marshall Ogden. The best man was Mr. A. Rene Moen, and the ushers were Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Jr., Walter Alexander, Chaloner Schley, S. Rowe Bradley, Frederic A. Juilliard, Louis Greer, Edward L. Patterson, and Dr. Farnham Collins. Cards for the wedding reception were issued only to relatives and intimate friends.

Haviland—Seymour.

Miss Genevieve Seymour and J. William Haviland were united in marriage at 7 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. William H. Beardsley, 170 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush. On account of a recent death in the family the ceremony was attended only by the relatives, but at the reception which followed were many friends.

The bride was attended by Miss Isabella Shields, who served as maid of honor, and Miss Lillian Beardsley, who acted as bridesmaid. Sterling S. Beardsley accompanied the bridegroom as best man.

Storer—Ayrault.

GENEVA, Oct. 31.—Grace Ayrault of New York was married to-day to Dr. Malcolm Storer of Boston at Trinity Church by the Rev. Dr. Nelson, assisted by the Rev. William Harman Van Allen of Elmira. The bride was given away by her brother, Ernest F. Ayrault of New York. She was attended by her niece, Miss Christine Livingstone Rose, as maid of honor. John H. Storer of Boston a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were O. C. Rose of Geneva, Guy Ayrault of Groton, Mass; Arthur De Ayrault of Garden City, L. I., and J. P. Paulding of New York.

Sands—Waigal.

The wedding of Miss Josephine Waigal and Charles B. Sands was solemnized at 8 o'clock on Monday evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas Waigal, on Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Eckerson of Philadelphia, an uncle of the bridegroom. Miss Lillian Smith attended the bride as maid of honor, and William Sheldon assisted the bridegroom as best man. Alfred Sager and John Coles were the ushers.

Rice—Marks.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Miss Annie Marks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Marks, of South Spring Street, was married this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of her parents to Mr. Robert G. Rice, Jr., of West Winfield N. Y., formerly of this village. The Rev. George W. Ferguson, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, was the officiating clergyman.

Long—Husted.

A pretty home wedding took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. James R. Doudge, 33 West Forty-ninth Street. The bride was Miss Adelaide Rusher Huster, and the bridegroom Mr. George Thiell Long. The Rev. John Williams performed the ceremony, and a small reception followed.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATED.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Reed and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wildes Receive.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Benedict Reed of 170 Remsen Street, Brooklyn Heights, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last evening at their home.

About forty of their friends attended the celebration. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Wildes, who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their own wedding only a few days ago.

Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Wildes wore bridal veils. The guests were presented by ushers, and their arrival was announced by the tolling of a large bell hidden among flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed were married in Brooklyn at the home of Mrs. Reed's parents, on Livingston Street. Mrs. Reed's father was Palmer Townsend, at one time County Judge of Lewis County, N. Y. Mr. Reed is a native New Yorker. He formerly practiced law, but is at present connected with the American Surety Company.

ASSEMBLYMAN MAZET TO WED.

Will Mary Miss Elsie Moore, Daughter of a Naval Officer.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Robert Mazet, Chairman of the Mazet Committee and a candidate for re-election to the Assembly from the Nineteenth District, to Miss Elsie Moore, daughter of Chief Engineer John W. Moore, United States Navy, retired. The marriage is set for Nov. 11, and will take place at the bride's home at Lake George.

This will be Mr. Mazet's second marriage. He married his first wife at Hudson, N. Y., in 1890, and obtained a divorce from her last January. The decree, however, was not made public until the following April. He has no children.

Mr. Mazet was born in Pittsburg and is in his forty-second year. He is a graduate of the Columbia Law School, class of '81. He has served two terms in the Assembly. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment, in which he holds a Lieutenant's commission. His home is at 104 West Eighty-fourth Street.

DEATH OF BISHOP NEELY.

Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maine Dies at Portland—Cathedral There Built Through His Efforts.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 31.—The Right Rev. Dr. Henry Adams Neely, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Maine, died this evening. The funeral will take place Friday.

The death of the venerable Bishop Neely of Maine removes a figure who for thirty-two years has occupied a prominent position in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Of late years he had been obliged to gradually relinquish his duties, owing to poor health, and Bishops from other dioceses conducted his episcopal visitations for him.

Bishop Neely was born in Fayettesville, N. Y., May 14, 1830. He was graduated from Geneva, now Hobart, College in 1849, and was tutor there from 1850 to 1852. His ordination to the deaconate took place at Geneva in 1852, and two years later he was made a priest in Trinity Church, Utica. He was rector of Christ Church, Utica, and later of Christ Church, Rochester, and was for a time Chaplain of Hobart College.

He was consecrated Second Bishop of Maine Jan. 25, 1867, at Trinity Chapel, New York City. He went directly to Portland, Me., and became the rector of St. Luke's parish. He at once urged the construction of a cathedral for Portland, and one was afterward built at a cost of $115,000. At the time of its construction it was one of the few Episcopal cathedrals in the country, and is a lasting monument of Bishop Neely's labors. The cathedral was consecrated on St. Luke's Day, Oct. 18, 1877.

Bishop Neely established two parochial schools, St. Catharine's Hall, a seminary for young women, at Augusta, and St. John's School for Boys at Presque Isle. He stood fourth on the list of Bishops in the United States, the rank being determined by the date of consecration. He has held many important offices in the councils of the Church, and was from 1889 to 1895 Chairman of the House of Bishops. The twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop was celebrated in 1892 at Portland.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. J. G. Battersby.

Col. J. G. Battersby of this city died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., late on Monday night. He was born in Ireland eighty years ago and came to this country in 1835. At the outbreak of the civil war he was one of the first to enlist

HARD WORK AT HARVARD

Defense Steadily Improving Under Careful Coaching.

REID NOT IN HIS OLD FORM

New Set of Signals Is Adopted with Good Advantage and New Tricks Are Tried — Line-Up Problematical.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 31.—The 'Varsity practiced to-day in a pouring rain and on a field that was wet and soggy. In spite of these conditions, however, the play was brisk and worked by much less fumbling than yesterday. There was no change in the line-up, except that Daly took his old place at quarter back in the first half, and Hallowell was at left end during the first half. The practice was still secret. It will be open to-morrow for the undergraduates to take their last look at the line-up work before the men leave for Philadelphia. The defense is improving steadily. Burnett is learning to put his man out of the game more readily, and gets into the plays more. Boal would have gone into the game at left guard to-day, had it not been so stormy. He will play to-morrow.

Meanwhile A. R. Sargent is making an excellent substitute and is getting good experience, so that if Boal should again be injured in the Pennsylvania game the defense will still be strong. Lawrence had another off day, and the second eleven made a number of good gains through him. Donald played his usual hard game. The backs are still slow in starting, and the scheme of firing a revolver off at each play to-day failed to make much improvement. Of course, the wet field made this somewhat excusable. The backs do not follow their interference as they should, depending too much on their own ability to dodge. This is more apparent in end plays. When it comes to bucking the line or going through tackle positions the backs seem better able to take advantage of the holes made by the line men.

Coach Dibblee is paying particular attention to coaching the men in following their interference. (The backs to-day were: Sawing, left; Warren, right, and Ellis, full back, in the first half, and Gierasch, Kendall, and Reid in the second half.

It is still a question as to who are to play these positions, and Coach Dibblee undoubtedly does not know himself as yet. If Reid should brace up and get into his old linebucking form he would be put at full back. Then Ellis would certainly go in at left half, for he could not be left out of the game. But Reid, although punting better daily, is not improving much in running with the ball. He was considered the surest man, next to Capt. Burden himself. But he certainly is not in good favor with the coaches at present.

In the practice to-day an entirely new set of signals was used and went well. Several new tricks were also tried.

VICTORY FOR YALE FRESHMEN.

Defeat Bell's Academy at Stamford by Five to Nothing.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 31.—The Yale freshmen eleven defeated the Bell's Academy team here this afternoon by a score of 5 to 0. The game was played in torrents of rain, and with a gale sweeping over the field from the east. It was a hard-fought contest, with both teams well matched. The freshmen showed good linebucking qualities and excellent interference.

A touch-down was made in the middle of the first half by Half Back Lyons, who broke through the Bells' line and ran sixty yards, assisted by interference. Both sides fumbled a great deal. Holt, Yale's centre, retired from the field early in the first half with a sprained ankle, and another Yale man was forced out by injuries in the second half.

YALE PRACTICE ENCOURAGING.

Mr. Cutten Took Part in Game Between Regular and Scrub Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—The heavy rainstorm in which the Yale 'Varsity football squad practiced this afternoon had anything but a depressing effect upon the players' work. Although the field was in a condition specially conducive to accidents, and the rain made the ball hard to handle, the practice was quite encouraging.

To-day was the first day on which secret practice was held since before the Wisconsin game. It was of a half hour's duration, and preceded the regular daily game. There were a few changes in the line-up of the 'Varsity, it being composed of almost the same men who played against Columbia, and Richards, the star of the Wisconsin game, who made the only score, was put in at half back. The Rev. Mr. Cutten, centre on the '97 team, who previous to this week has confined his coaching work to directing the work of the centre men from the side lines, got into the game to-day. He went in at the middle of the line on the scrub eleven, and had Cunha for his opponent on the regular eleven. The clergyman retired, however, before the finish of practice. While he was in the game he made Cunha aware of his presence. Mr. Cutten has forgotten none of the tactics taught to him by Foster Sanford, and he could not be put out of the way to allow centre a play through him. The centre trio on the 'Varsity improved much under Mr. Cutten. Hale on the scrub was pitted against Francis at tackle on the regular team, who held him well in check.

The injury to Thomas's eye received in the Columbia game is not healing as rapidly as was expected, and Gould is playing end in his place. Walter Camp during the first half coached the 'Varsity in team work.

NEW TACTICS AT PRINCETON.

Secret Conference Results in an Understanding in the Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 31.—The coaches to-day took advantage of the soggy field to stay indoors and hold a little secret conference with the men. It was learned from good authority that to-day witnessed a new departure, and established an era of good feeling between the coaches, the Captain, and the men.

Hitherto the runner who failed to do what the occasion demanded has been singled out and reprimanded before the crowd in no uncertain terms. After this every man whose place it is to be in the play will come in for a part of the blame, provided, of course, that he has failed to do his duty. Moreover, when the new formations are introduced each man is to be quite free to criticise it and point out its defects.

The arrival to-day of Holt, guard on the team of '96 and '97, will fill a want which has been apparent for some time—namely, that of a coach for guard, for at least one of the guard positions is weak. Holt played to-day against Mills and Dana and handled them in a way that made them think a tornado had struck them. Smith played quarter back and Bannard went in at half.

Such practice cannot but prove very beneficial. Baird is expected up from Philadelphia at least twice a week the remainder of the season to help coach the quarter backs.

WHY COLUMBIA LOST COACH ELY.

He Foresaw Yale's Defeat and Would Not Forward It.

The rain did not deter the Columbia University football squad from its regular practice yesterday afternoon. It was really the first time that the men have had to play on a heavy field with a slippery ball. The 'Varsity and second teams did not line up yesterday, but Coach Sanford put both teams through some vigorous signal practice, which he said was the best this season.

Coach Sanford directed particular attention to the second team's work, as it will be pitted against Stevens Institute in the game in Hoboken this afternoon.

Longacre, the crack guard, was again an absentee from practice yesterday, and it now looks as though he will retire, owing to his injured hand. Owens and Bruce have both shown up well as forwards, and should Longacre fail to come out again this year one or the other will get the place.

Sanford yesterday admitted the truth of the report that Morris Ely, the former Yale player, stopped his work of helping to coach the backs and ends last week because the work of the Columbia team was of such a high order that he feared Yale would be beaten. It was last Tuesday that Sanford introduced the new plays that proved so successful in Saturday's game. Ely watched the men go through these formations, and declined to continue, saying that he did not want to see Yale beaten, preferring not to work against her interests by giving advice to her rival. "This was a very manly statement on the part of Ely," said Sanford last night. "When he stopped he told me that any time after the Yale game, when he had the opportunity he would come up and help the Columbia team. I expect that he will help to coach the team from now on. It was perfectly natural for him not to want to see Yale beaten."

PENNSYLVANIA TEAM AT PRACTICE.

Men Lined Up Were the Same as Those That Played Against Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The fiercest practice of the season was given the Pennsylvania team this afternoon by a mixed scrub team composed of the regular scrub players and the 'Varsity substitutes. The play lasted for nearly an hour, with neither side scoring, although no especial attempt was made by either to cross goal lines, most of the work being directed toward the perfection of team play and the development of a more aggressive spirit in the men. Al Bull was again out coaching and assisting Woodruff in overcoming the onslaughts of Mike Murphy's scrubs. The latter as usual adopted a close formation directed against the 'Varsity tackles, who so far have been unable to stop it. It was a play of this close formation that scored against Chicago last Saturday, and Woodruff is urged on all sides to adopt it in addition to the guards' back play, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Woodruff will consent to this.

A significant fact is that the team which lined up to-day was practically the same as that which played against Chicago. This means that the team was practically chosen nearly a week ago, as it was this team which practiced together for the game last week. This opportunity to practice together meant much to the team in Chicago, and it will probably be just as beneficial now. All the regular players were in their accustomed places, excepting John Gardiner, who returned home this evening.

Woodley has recovered sufficiently from his sore knee to play a little each day, and he passed the ball for the 'Varsity during the ten minutes of the practice. Outland's passing is almost faultless, but he is not as strong in defense as in attack. Overfield, as well as Woodley, played only a short time to-day, as the big center has a sore chest at present and did not wish to run the risk of further injury.

To-morrow evening the team will go to Atlantic City to remain until Saturday morning, returning in time for the game. Twenty-one players will be taken on the trip—Hare, McCracken, Outland, Overfield, McCloskey, Wallace, Stehle, Snover, Coombs, Hodge, Potter, Woodley, De Silver, Ruegenberg, Kennedy, Davidson, Smith, McCleland, Gardiner, Jr., Teas, and Zimmerman.

SLOSSON STILL IN THE LEAD.

Schaefer, However, Rolled Up More Points than He Last Night.

The second night's play in the cushion carrom billiard match between Slosson and Schaefer at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, was witnessed by about 500 people. The conditions of the match call for 900 points, 300 points to be played a night, so to-night will end the contest.

The play began last evening with Slosson in his sixty-second inning, he having completed his 300 points in that inning on Monday evening. The "Student" played a steady, consistent game throughout, and in his one hundred and fortieth inning made 600 points and ended the game for the evening.

Slosson is 105 points ahead of his opponent, but he has the large lead which he obtained on Monday to thank for this, as Schaefer made more points than he last night. The "Wizard's" game, however, was an erratic one. Time and time again he caused the spectators to break into loud and continued applause by a succession of brilliant shots, and then would miss an easy one. The betting is now 2 to 1 on Slosson, with numerous takers, for there are a great many who think that no lead is too great for Schaefer to overcome. The score:

Slosson, (300 made Monday night)—1 7 11 1 0 4 0 0 2 1 4 5 8 6 3 2 9 4 12 1 6 3 1 4 0 3 5 1 0 1 1 1 5 3 0 6 1 4 4 4 6 6 0 1 0 8 1 1 5 9 1 8 1 8 1 0 2 0 1 4 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 1 7 2 4 7 1 1 2 5 4 9 9 2 2 6. Total, 300; high runs, 12, 18, 17, 22; average, 3.253.

Schaefer, (185 made Monday night)—5 1 7 1 0 0 2 0 1 4 3 3 1 0 2 2 3 3 0 1 3 1 3 1 9 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 6 4 0 0 4 2 0 0 1 3 1 9 8 1 0 5 6 3 5 1 0 0 0 1 3 5 1 0 4 2 9 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 7 2 2 2 6 1 0. Total, 310; high runs, 14 13 19 35 15 20 27 22; average, 4.259.

Joe Gans Whips George McFadden.

Joe Gans, the colored boxer of Baltimore, and George McFadden of this city put up one of the hardest fights of their careers for twenty-five rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. The fight went to the limit, but it was astonishing that it did so, for Gans gave McFadden a beating hard enough to knock out an ordinary 133-pound fighter. McFadden stood up under blows that were heavy enough to fell an ox, but his fight after the tenth round was a hopeless one. Referee White gave the decision to Gans. McFadden was the favorite in the betting at odds of 100 to 80, and many thousands of dollars changed hands at that price.

THREE BOYS RUN OVER.

One Killed, One Fatally and Another Seriously Hurt by Brooklyn Cars.

One boy was killed instantly, another fatally injured, and a third seriously hurt by trolleys in Brooklyn yesterday. In two of the accidents the circumstances were peculiarly similar, the boys getting crushed under the cars while "cutting behind" wagons.

Frank Fredericks, eight years old, of 2,224 Pacific Street, was killed by car 2,337 of the Rockaway Avenue line on Rockaway Avenue, near Fulton Street. The boy had been stealing a ride on a wagon and had been ordered off by the driver. He started to run across the street directly in front of the car, which was approaching rapidly on the other track. He was knocked down and the wheels of the car passed over him. When the boy's mother learned of his death she was prostrated, and as she is in delicate health it is feared that the shock may prove fatal to her.

Joseph Gilligan, six years old, of 508 Court Street, while running behind a truck on Court Street, near Nelson, fell in front of Car 987 of the Court Street line. The car passed over him, the wheels cutting off both of his hands and his right foot, and fracturing his left foot. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital and is expected to die.

Percy Marshall, seven years old, of 334 Atlantic Avenue, was run down by Car 1,748 of the Fifth Avenue line in front of his home. His skull was fractured and he was badly cut about the head. At the Brooklyn Hospital, to which place he was removed, it was said that his condition was serious.

PROSPERITY IN TENNESSEE.

Treasurer E. B. Craig Says Times Were Never Better There.

E. B. Craig, who is serving his fourth term as Treasurer of the State of Tennessee, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Business was never so good in our State as at present," he said. "Capital is seeking investment there, and the development of the coal, iron, and phosphate fields is something extraordinary in the matter of enterprise.

"I well remember when I regarded Charleston, S. C., as the richest metropolis of the South, but Nashville has outstripped her. A friend of mine recently had an order for fifty carloads of phosphate, which meant a profit of $2 per ton to him, but so busy were the railroads that he could not get the cars to transport the goods, and he had to cancel the contract.

"I am glad to say that the State authorities who have long been in litigation with the railroad companies have settled all the controversies on favorable terms, and now everything in our State is in a very satisfactory condition. The people there will not bother their heads about politics until next year."

Georgia Sells State Railroad.

ATLANTA, Oct. 31.—At midnight to-night the Northeastern Railroad, a line forty miles in length, running from Athens to Lula, Ga., passed into the hands of the Southern Railway. The road, which has been the property of the State since Gov. Colquitt's administration, was sold to-day to J. W. English, representing the Southern Railway, for $507,000. The actual cost of the road to the State was $287,000.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Favorites and Outsiders Divided the Programme Between Them.

MAGIC LIGHT FIRST WINNER

Charentus, at Home in the Mud, Won the Handicap by Four Lengths.

Favorites and outsiders divided the programme in the rain at Aqueduct yesterday.

In the first race the favorite Olea showed in front for three furlongs, and flattered her backers into the belief that she would win, but she weakened in the stretch, and Magic Light and Armor coming fast passed her. There was a hard drive to the end between the trio, in which Magic Light secured the money by a head, while Armor beat the favorite a neck for second place.

Larva made a runaway race of the second event. He went to the front at the start, and although the favorite, Village Pride, chased him hard through the stretch, she was unable to get up with him. Miss Hanover won all the way in the third race, and Carbuncle beat the second choice, Sidney Lucas, three lengths for the place.

Charentus was at home in the mud in the mile and a sixteenth handicap. He galloped along in front all the way and won by four lengths.

St. Lorenzo had a harder task to win his race, the fifth, for Jenkins had to bring him up with a rush at the end to beat Brisk a neck.

The sixth race gave Jenkins his third winning mount for the afternoon. He rode Richard J., the favorite, and the seven-furlong journey was simply a gallop for him.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, for horses not declared, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16 3-5.

1—Magic Light, W. G. Daly's b. c., by Magnetizer-Rushlight, 100 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Collins)
2—Armor, L. V. Bell's ch. g., 97, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Wilson)
3—O'Lea, N. Bennington's br. f., 103, 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)

Kamara, 107, 3 to 1, (Bullman;) First Whip, 103, 7 to 1, (Clawson,) and Robert Metcalf, 88, 25 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head, a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and seventy yards. Time—1:51.

1—Larva, G. A. Muller's ch. c., by Inverness-Butterfly, 96 pounds, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(J. Daly)
2—Village Pride, T. A. Magee's b. f., 93, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Connor)
3—Leando, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 91, 7 to 1.....(Brennan)
4—Caoutchouc, J. McGill's b. f., 88, 8 to 5.....(Phelan)

Won easily by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than $650. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 2-5.

1—Miss Hanover, T. B. Alexander's ch. f., by Hanover-Miss Dawn, 111 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Jenkins)
2—Carbuncle, T. J. Healey's b. g., 103, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)
3—Sidney Lucas, Thompson Brothers' ch. c., 106, 11 to 5.....(O'Connor)

Shoreham, 114, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Kindred, 99, 50 to 1, (Boland;) Kerry Lady, 103, 100 to 1, (Moody,) and Puppet, 96, 100 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $15 each, for horses not declared, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Time—1:52

1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5 years, by Charexus-Contenta, 116 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Intrusive, L. Waterbury's ch. c., 4, 126, 11 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Jenkins)
3—Filon d'Or, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 3, 100, 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)

Won easily by four lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $400 in 1899; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:54 1-5.

1—St. Lorenzo, H. H. Hunn's ch. g., 6 years, by St. Leonards-Dart Maiden, 104 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Jenkins)
2—Brisk, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 94, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Dangman)
3—Atlantus, J. Cavanaugh's b. g., 5, 105 15 to 1.....(Cunningham)

Chiarina, 91, 8 to 1, (Slack;) Rex Mitchell, 91, 15 to 1, (Weber;) Federal, 103, 7 to 2, (Bullman;) Lindula, 97, 6 to 1, (Wilson;) Uncle Louis, 99, 7 to 1, (Boland,) and Dogilda, 99, 100 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,000 in 1899. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:30.

1—Richard J., W. M. Rogers's b. c., 4 years, by Morello-Bonnie Leaf, 125 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(Jenkins)
2—Scotch Plaid, H. T. Griffins's b. g., 4, 112, 9 to 5 and out.....(O'Connor)
3—Exit, T. E. Mannix & Co.'s b. f., 107, 30 to 1.....(Dangman)

Won in a canter by six lengths; five lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ben Blue	108	Hanlon	105
Concord	108	Sparrow Wing	105
Strangest	108	Red Spider	105
Swamp Angel	105	Judge Magee	105
Belle of Erin	105	Trade Last	105
Uncle Louis	105		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. One mile and seventy yards.

Erwin	112	Federalist	102
Prestidigitator	106	Maidstone	99
Alex	105	Peeler	97
Royal Sterling	102	Ceylon	96
Frelinghuysen	102	Dear Heart	94
Monometallist	102		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Emil Zola	108	Emigre	105
Diva	105	Alvarado II	105
Vice Regal	105	Carlotta C	105
Dogilda	105	Dye	105
Rec Mitchell	105	Tyrba	100
Tinkler	105		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Intrusive	126	Myth	109
Trillo	120	The Gardner	97
Lothario	109	Marsian	96
Wait Not	103	Hardy C	93
Filon d'Or	102	Claroba	87

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and seventy yards.

Concord	110	Strangest	102
Imperator	106	Impartial	102
Myth	105	Matanza	101
Pins	100	Leando	98
Sensational	103	Lindula	97
St. Lorenzo	102	Sister Fox	90

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Prejudice	119	Jamaica	104
Decimal	107	Dr. Fannie	104
Diffidence	107	Pillager	104
Hand and Glove	104	Sunlol	104
Dorcas Lathrop	104	Revonah	104

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course; selling. P. A. Finnegan, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, won; Monda, 97, (Henry,) 10 to 1, second; Master Lee, 97, (Stuart,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Sport McAllister, Mishun, Aprona, Starling, Ricardo, Judge Wofford, Alturas, and Florence Pink also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Jennie Reid, 104 pounds, (J. Woods,) 2 to 1, won; High Ho, 109, (J. Ranch,) 6 to 5, second; Tourist II., 99, (Mounce,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾. Manzanilla and Major Cook also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. 'Ostler Joe, 112 pounds, (Songer,) 2 to 5, won; Alaska, 104, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1, second; Schiller, 112, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:18¼. Wild Pet, San Carlos, and Shannonette also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Lovdal, 113 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; Ringmaster, 110, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1, second; Jolly Briton, 87, (Stuart,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:33¾. Tirade, Coda, Whaleback, and Allenna also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Gauntlet, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, won; Allie Goodwin, 109, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, second; Tullamore, 109, (Songer,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Wilmeter, Kootenai, Jingle Jingle, Modwona, Fiero, and Racery also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. The Buffoon, 107 pounds, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, won; Bamboulla, 108, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, second; The Echo, 102, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Elbe, Mountaineer, Halifax, Sis Quoc, and Miss Howell also ran. Daniel left at post.

LEWES AUTUMN MEETING.

L. Reiff Wins the Race for the Juvenile Plate on Dewey Rose.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—At the Lewes Autumn meeting to-day the Lewes Nursery Handicap was won by Arueer. Tathwell Lassie finished second and Beatrice Maude, ridden by J. Reiff, was third. Twelve horses ran.

The Juvenile Plate was captured by Dewey Rose, with L. Reiff in the saddle. Thelfonian and Dulcemona were second and third. Five horses ran.

MARKSMEN AT CREEDMOOR.

Forty-two Candidates Win Sharpshooters' Decorations in Spite of the Wind and Rain.

Drenched with the rain and stiffened by a cutting wind, more than a hundred National Guardsmen fought for marksmen's and sharpshooters' honors on the Creedmoor rifle ranges yesterday, the last supplementary practice of the season.

In spite of the adverse weather conditions, forty-one of the undaunted riflemen succeeded in qualifying as marksmen, and forty-two candidates won sharpshooters' decorations. Scores on the long range were unusually good, five of 45 each and twelve of 44 having been recorded in the sharpshooters' class.

Lieut. Col. Thurston of Major Gen. Roe's staff was in charge of yesterday's practice. The scores follow:

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private A. S. Cragin	3 3 3 3 3—15	2 4 2 4 3—15	30
Private J. S. Delameter	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	31
Private S. R. Fowler	3 4 3 4 3—17	3 3 3 3 3—15	32
Private F. Hull	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 3 2 3 3—15	32
Private J. A. Power	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 3 3 3—17	37
Private T. E. Reedle	4 5 5 0 2—16	0 3 5 3 5—16	32
Private A. H. Leaver	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 4 4 3 3—17	36
Private A. Ware	3 3 4 4 4—18	0 5 5 3 3—16	34

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Corp. A. G. Osborn	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 4 3 3 4—18	34
Private J. J. Reagan	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 4 4 2 4—18	34

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Q. Sergt. F. E. Ogden	4 3 4 2 4—17	4 2 3 4 3—16	33
Private C. Dickerman	4 4 2 4 3—17	4 3 2 4 3—16	33
Priv. O. W. Pearson	4 4 5 4 3—20	4 2 3 3 3—15	35

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. J. J. Murphy	3 3 4 5 3—18	3 2 3 4 3—15	33
Priv. J. H. Balmano	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 3 3 3 3—16	34
Private H. D. Brown	5 4 4 3 3—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	35
Priv. J. E. Kentana	4 3 4 4 2—17	3 3 3 4 3—16	33
Private B. Lindquist	4 0 3 4 5—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	32
Priv. J. M. Maginn	4 5 2 3 4—18	4 0 4 3 4—15	33
Priv. A. T. Maloney	3 4 4 3 2—16	4 3 2 4 5—18	34
Private C. J. Smith	3 0 3 4 3—13	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
Priv. J. W. Tillott	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 4 4 4—19	35
Private N. R. Van Duyne	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 4 4 4—19	36

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Priv. C. A. Rosston	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 2 4 3—15	30

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergt. R. L. Scott, Jr.	0 3 3 5 4—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	31
Priv. C. C. Brainerd	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 3 4 4—18	34
Priv. E. J. Dugro	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 4 4—18	33
Priv. W. J. Carlin	4 3 4 3 2—16	3 4 4 0 4—15	31
Priv. F. G. Fritsche	4 3 3 4 3—17	2 3 5 4 2—16	33
Priv. J. Jewell	5 0 4 4 3—16	4 4 3 2 3—16	32
Priv. C. E. Tice	5 3 0 4 3—15	4 2 3 4 3—16	31

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Priv. A. Stoll	4 0 4 4 3—15	3 5 5 4 4—21	36

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Corp. E. L. Hall	3 3 4 3 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	32
Lance Corp. I. H. Parker	3 4 3 4 4—18	2 5 4 3 2—16	34
Priv. J. M. Callahan	3 4 4 3 5—19	3 4 2 3 4—16	35
Priv. H. J. Riebe	0 4 3 5 3—15	4 2 2 4 3—15	30
Priv. S. W. Stillwagen	4 3 5 3 3—18	4 4 3 4 4—19	37
Priv. J. Stoll	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 2 3 4 3—16	33

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Seaman E. Meyer	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 3 3 2 4—16	33

SQUADRON A.

Priv. W. H. Wadhams	4 5 4 4 5—22	3 5 0 4 4—16	38

SECOND BATTERY.

Priv. M. J. McBride	4 4 3 4 2—17	4 3 2 4 3—16	33

Sharpshooters.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Private S. W. Lloyd	5 4 3 5 5—22	4 5 4 4 4—21	43
Private L. Ketcham	5 5 5 4 4—23	5 5 4 3 5—20	44
Private J. A. Kiel	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 4 5—22	44
Priv. C. O. Macarthaigh	3 5 4 5 5—22	4 4 5 4 4—21	43
Priv. A. E. Tousaint	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 3 4 4 5—21	43
Private E. Wanty	4 4 4 4 4—22	4 4 5 4 5—22	44
Private C. Wylie	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 4 3 4 4—19	42

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. D. S. Shearer	5 4 5 5 5—24	5 4 5 3 2—19	43
Corp. J. T. Verdan	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 5 4 3 4—21	43
Priv. E. C. Huntington	5 5 4 5 4—23	4 4 5 4 3—20	43

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Q. Sergt. F. E. Ogden	5 4 5 5 3—22	5 4 4 3 5—21	43
Sergt. H. C. Randle	4 5 5 5 3—22	4 4 4 5 4—21	43
Priv. C. Langsdorff	5 4 4 5 4—22	3 5 4 4 4—20	42
Priv. O. W. Fearson	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 4 5 5—23	44
Priv. C. M. Young	4 4 5 5 4—23	4 3 4 4 4—19	42

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. P. E. Wingate	4 5 4 5 5—23	5 3 3 4 4—19	42
Sergt. R. A. Riker	4 3 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 4 5—22	44
Corp. C. L. Hill	4 4 5 5 4—23	4 5 3 4 4—20	43
Priv. L. R. McLoughlin	5 4 5 5 3—22	5 3 4 4 4—20	42
Priv. S. Newell	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 3 5 5 4—21	44
Priv. N. R. Van Duyne	4 3 4 5 5—22	5 4 3 5 5—22	44

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Corp. J. J. Dean	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 5 4 4 5—22	44
Priv. E. T. Hanlon	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 5 4 5 5—23	44
Priv. C. M. Rosston	5 4 5 5 4—23	5 4 3 4 3—19	42

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Corp. H. D. Lawton, Jr.	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 4 4 5 5—23	45
Priv. C. M. Dennison, Jr.	5 5 5 2 5—22	3 4 5 4 4—20	42
Priv. E. C. Neilson	3 5 4 5 5—22	5 4 5 4 4—22	44
Priv. C. W. Perry	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 2 5 5—20	43
Priv. F. H. Warland	5 5 4 5 4—23	4 5 4 4 5—22	45

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Priv. W. G. McComb	5 4 5 4 4—22	4 5 4 3 5—21	43

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. W. J. Costigan	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 5 4 4 4—21	44

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Private R. J. Baumann	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	43
Private R. S. Eccleson	5 4 5 3 5—22	5 4 5 5 4—23	45
Private R. L. Kimmerer	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 5 4 5 2—20	42

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Gun Capt. H. L. Despard	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 3 4 4 5—20	43

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

Gun Capt. A. S. Haviland	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 4 4 5—21	43
Machinist M. C. Klein	4 4 5 5 5—23	5 4 4 4 5—22	45
Seaman E. Lindon	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 4 5 4 5—22	45

SQUADRON A.

Sergt. G. B. Agnew	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 5 3 5 4—21	44
Sergt. A. E. Braithwaite	5 4 5 4 3—21	4 4 5 4 3—20	41
Private A. S. Knudson	4 5 5 5 4—23	2 5 4 4 5—20	43
Private J. W. Thorne	4 4 5 5 4—22	3 4 3 5 4—19	41

First Brigade Staff Practice.

Pistol and rifle practice of the First Brigade staff on the Creedmoor ranges Monday resulted in the following scores:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

FIRST BRIGADE STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. Col. H. S. Clark	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 3 4 3—16	36
Lieut. Col. W. E. Lambert	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 4 2 4—16	33
Major F. B. Keech	2 4 2 3 4—15	5 2 4 2 3—16	31

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Sharpshooters.

FIRST BRIGADE STAFF.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. Col. H. S. Clark	3 5 5 4 5—22	5 3 5 3 4—20	42
Lieut. Col. W. E. Lambert	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 4 5 3 5—20	42
Major F. B. Keech	5 4 5 4 4—22	5 4 4 4 3—20	42
Major H. Parsons	5 4 4 4 5—22	4 4 4 4 5—21	43
Capt. F. L. V. Hoppin	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 3 4 4 5—21	43

Experts.

FIRST BRIGADE STAFF.

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Brig

THE KENTUCKY HAS A TRIAL.

In Heavy Sea and High Wind She Makes 16 1-3 Knots.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 31.—The first-class battleship Kentucky went out on her builders' trial trip this morning at 8 o'clock. The sea was heavy and the wind high. These conditions prevailed all day, preventing any attempt at record running.

Under forced draught and in a wind blowing thirty miles an hour, the Kentucky attained a speed of 16 1-13 knots, or one-third knot more than required by contract. Capt. Henvey of the Old Dominion Steamship Company navigated the ship.

OLD INSURANCE SUIT ENDED.

Company Alleged Fraud and Won the Case After Seventeen Years.

Judgment was entered yesterday in favor of the defendant in the long pending case of Stevens Voisin against the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, upon a verdict rendered last week by a jury sitting before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court. It was one of three actions brought seventeen years ago to recover damages from three different insurance companies for the loss of a cargo in the bark E. L. Cann, from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The insurance company defended the suits on the ground that the alleged cargo was a "bogus one, and that the shippers conspired with the Captain to sink the ship and get the insurance.

ASSAULTED BY STRIKERS.

Freight Handlers Attack Italians Who Took Their Places.

The striking freight handlers of the Maine Steamship Company, at Piers 36 and 38, East River, who went out against a reduction of wages, caused yesterday considerable trouble to the Italians who have been hired to take their places. Whenever the police went away from the piers after order was restored, the strikers would swoop down and attack the Italians.

A gang of strikers about noon surrounded Antonio Filippo, an Italian workman, and were going to give him a thrashing, when he drew a revolver and fired a shot. The strikers scattered, and Policeman Keane came up and arrested Filippo and took him to Essex Market Police Court, where he was fined $5 for carrying and firing off a pistol. Several other arrests were made in connection with minor assaults.

Timothy Kelly of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, was detailed to take charge of the strike. He headed a committee of the strikers and called on Superintendent Sewell and asked him to restore the old rate of wages. He told them that it was not in his power to do so.

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS ACTS.

Passes Resolutions as to the Needs of the Business World.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—At to-day's session of the Commercial Congress resolutions were adopted in substance as follows:

Declaring that the assimilation of trade mark laws to a common standard is necessary for the full protection of commerce, and that all nations, members of the union created by the convention for the protection of industrial property concluded at Paris March 20, 1883, may with great advantage to their commercial interests become members of the sub-union created by the agreement of Madrid, April, 1891, for the international registration of trade marks.

Recommending that the Congress of the United States and all other governments not now possessing a parcel post system be requested to establish such a system.

Declaring it to be most desirable that as far as practicable the trade statistics of all countries should be assimilated for purposes of accurate comparison and that this Congress place this resolution before the Government of the United States with a view to any action which may be found possible by consultation with foreign governments to obtain such assimilation of statistical returns.

Requesting the United States Government and other nations to consider the subject of establishment by the commercial nations of the world of an international bureau for the collection and dissimilation of agricultural reports of the nations as to their cereals, with a view of securing the widest and promptest international circulation of the reports.

Requesting the delegates to the Commercial Congress to include in their reports to their respective Governments and Chambers of Commerce a special recommendation looking to enlist the active co-operation of said Governments and commercial bodies in furthering the ends and objects of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and tending also to the creation in each country of an International Bureau of Commercial Information to operate on practically uniform lines as initiated by the Philadelphia Museum, or as may be mutually agreed upon, all to interchange all data and information and otherwise maintain reciprocal relations, all to take up commercial matters of National and International scope, and all conjointly to act as an International Board of Commerce.

Declaring it to be the consensus of judgment of the representatives to the International Congress that there should be placed upon record an earnest desire to secure lasting peace among nations; and that as far as possible, international courts of arbitration should be created, to which all differences among nations may be submitted.

Declaring that the International Commercial Congress heartily indorses and urges the construction of an interoceanic canal on the Western Hemisphere at the earliest practicable moment.

Other resolutions will be considered to-day.

SWEATSHOP WALL COLLAPSES.

Girl Injured by Debris and Other Persons Hurt in Rushing Out.

A panic occurred among the twenty-five employes, mostly women, in a sweatshop on the top floor of a four-story building at 126 Cook Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon by the collapse inward of part of a wall of the room. The building is the tallest in that neighborhood and stands in the rear of a tenement house. The floor where the hands were at work is occupied by Jacob Schnidler. As there are many heavy machines in use in the building, it is believed the vibration from them, coupled with the high wind which was blowing against the east side of the building, caused the collapse.

Ida Pester, a seventeen-year-old dressmaker, who lives at 30 Leonard Street, was at work at a machine, with her back to the wall at the time, and was rendered unconscious by the falling brick. Everybody on the floor, under the impression that the building was tumbling down, rushed for the street. In their anxiety to escape several fell down the stairways. All of the floors of the building are occupied as sweatshops, and the screams of the hands on the top floor, and the noise of the falling brick and mortar caused them to join in the stampede.

A squad of police from the Stagg Street Station were hurried to the scene and a call also sent to St. Catherine's and the Eastern District Hospitals. When the surgeons arrived they found that the Pester girl, who had been removed from the débris, by the police was suffering from contusions about the body and head, as well as internal injuries and shock. She was taken to her home at her own request.

The police closed the shop and notified the Building Department, which will make an investigation.

To Test Building and Loan Law.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31.—The Wisconsin law requiring a deposit of securities with the State Treasurer by building and loan associations incorporated in other States is to be tested in the United States Supreme Court. The American Savings and Loan Association of Minneapolis deposited $100,000, and later went into insolvency. The receiver demanded that the securities in the hands of the State Treasurer be turned over to him for the use of the entire body of shareholders. The State Supreme Court refused, holding that under the statute the assets in the hands of the Wisconsin officials must be devoted to paying the Wisconsin shareholders of the company.

Chicago Pickpockets' Rich Haul.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—C. W. Merrill, whose home is in Fremont, Neb., had $240 in money and a draft for $750 stolen from him here to-day while riding north on a Halsted Street car from the stockyards. He did not discover his loss until the car came down town. He observed three young men standing close to him, but not until he had reached Twelfth Street did it occur to him that they were pickpockets. Then he found that his wallet containing the money and draft had been taken from one of his inside pockets.

Case of Moses Fowler Chase.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 31.—The case of Moses Fowler Chase, the young millionaire, whose alleged abduction by his uncle and aunt at Detroit last Summer created widespread interest, was called in the Circuit Court to-day. The attorneys for Chase had filed a plea in abatement, questioning the jurisdiction of the Indiana court, claiming that the young man's home was in Ohio. This plea they withdrew to-day, and by mutual agreement Dec. 12 was set as the time of the hearing of the question to decide Chase's mental condition.

COMMUTERS FIND FAULT.

Some of the users of commutation tickets along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad are complaining about a new system to be put into effect on the road. For about two years the road has been selling the tickets on what is known as the sliding scale. A person residing at Orange, for instance, would pay $5.95 for a ticket good for sixty trips to or from New York the first month. For each succeeding month of the year the ticket would cost 10 cents less than on the preceding month. Starting to-day, however, a uniform rate will be charged each month for commutation tickets; this rate to be the monthly average of the former sliding scale.

Those who have been buying the tickets on the sliding scale object to this change being made until the commutation series has run out, claiming that it will work a hardship on them, as they have already paid the high scale rates, and will not now get the low rates which they had expected. Inquiry at the office of General Passenger Agent Lee, however, elicited the information that the road does not intend to work any hardship on those who have been buying their tickets on the sliding scale, and will make an equitable arrangement of the matter.

Answer to Correspondent.

W. J. HYER: Invitations have been issued for the opening of the Zoological Park on Nov. 8. The park will probably be open to the general public thereafter. No ticket of admission will be required after the opening day. Full information may be obtained by addressing William T. Hornaday, Bronx Park.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.07⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅛
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Flour, steady. No. 2 spring wheat, 69@72c; No. 3 spring wheat, 64@70c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 32¼c; No. 2 yellow, 32c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, 38@41c. Flaxseed, No. 1 Northwestern, $1.28; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $8.10@$8.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.20@$5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.75@$5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, choice, $7.25.

COTTON.—The day's cotton market was depressed by an aggregation of bearish cables and a number of foreign selling orders, leading to a flurry of active liquidation of local accounts around the opening and general heaviness throughout the rest of the session. The opening was easy, with prices 2 to 5 points lower. The decline was later increased to a matter of 6@9 points, from which level there was but slight reaction. The feeling at the close was steady, with prices net 4 to 7 points lower. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 6⅞c; Mobile, 1-16c up, at 6 13-16c; Savannah, 6⅞c; Charleston, 6 13-16c bid; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7 1-16c; Baltimore, 7 5-16c; Memphis, 1-16c higher, at 7 1-16c; St. Louis, 7c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.12	7.12	7.09	7.08@7.09
December	7.13	7.13	7.08	7.10@7.11
January	7.14	7.15	7.11	7.13@7.14
February	7.16	7.16	7.13	7.14@7.16
March	7.18	7.18	7.14	7.16@7.17
April	7.17	7.19	7.17	7.17@7.18
May	7.21	7.21	7.17	7.20@7.21
June	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20@7.21
July	7.22	7.22	7.18	7.20@7.21
August	7.21	7.21	7.16	7.19@7.20
September				6.92@6.94

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Spot cotton in buyers' favor; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 4 3-32d. Futures opened quiet, 1 point higher; closed 1@2½ points net lower. December-January, 3.55s; January-February, 3.54s; February-March, 3.53½s; March-April, 3.53b; April-May, 3.53b; May-June, 3.53b; June-July, 3.53s; July-August, 3.53s; August-September, 3.50½b; November, 3.56½s; November-December, 3.55½b. Manchester—Yarns, very little doing. Cloths dull.

WOOL.—PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 31.—Wool firm, good demand; New York, Michigan, Indiana, &c., fine, or X and XX, 25@26c; medium, 32@33c; coarse, 25@27c; washed combing and delaine, fine washed delaine X and XX, 34½@35½c; medium washed combing and delaine, 34½@35½c; coarse, do, 32@33c; Canada do, 30@31c. Unwashed combing and delaine—Medium and washed combing and delaine, 32@33c; coarse do, 30@31c; bright unwashed clothing, fine, or X and XX, 23@24c; medium, 23@24c; coarse, 22@23½c; dark, earthy, unwashed clothing, fine, 15@16c; medium, 17@19c; coarse, 18@19c. Montana, fine, 16@19c; medium, 17@18c; coarse, 18@19c. Territorial, fine, 15@19c; medium, 15@20c; coarse, 14@18c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	75¼	75 5-16	75	75¼
May	78 11-16	78¾	78¼	78¾
Corn—				
December				30⅛
May	38⅜	38 13-16	38⅝	38⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	70 15-16	70½	70¼	70⅜
May	73 15-16	74 3-16	73¼	74⅛
Corn—				
October				31¼
December	31 5-16	31 9-16	31 3-16	
May	32⅞	33	32 11-16	32⅝
Oats—				
October				22⅞
December	22⅞	22¾	22¾	22⅞
May	24¼	24 5-16	24 3-16	24¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Speculation in wheat was slack. The market, however, had a ½c higher start, and for a time looked steady, cables at the start reporting better foreign conditions than had been looked for as to the grain market, with the Transvaal situation more gloomy, and said, by private cables, to be causing a firmer outlook for American breadstuffs in the markets abroad. The early improvement was short-lived. Before noon prices had eased off again, at least partially, and trading was very dull, with a weak undertone following an absence of outside support and generally favorable weather conditions open abroad. Business during the forenoon was light, with selling against "calls" the principal feature.

Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 2 red, 76c spot; New No. 1 Northern Duluth, 79½c, and New No. 2 Northern Duluth, 76½c, both to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80¾c to arrive. Bradstreet's figures on stocks were as follows: Wheat, east of Rockies, increased 2,060,000 bushels for the week. European stocks decreased 900,000 bushels, world's stocks increased 1,190,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Wheat—In store—No. 1 Northern, October, 67c; December, 66⅝@66¾c; May, 70⅝@70¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, 69c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65c.

DULUTH, Oct. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern cash, 67¾c; October, 67¾c; December, 67¾c; May, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c; No. 3 Spring, 61¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, 69½@70½c; No. 2 Northern, 67@67¼c. Rye—No. 1, 56@56½c. Barley—No. 2, 40c; sample, 39@43½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40⅜c, elevator, 40⅝c delivered, and 40⅞c, free on board, afloat; Bradstreet's figures on corn make United States corn stock decrease 469,000 bushels, and the oats stock decrease 220,000 bushels.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 29c; No. 3 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 29@30½c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 Western, 64c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; State rye, 62c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41¼@43c, cost; insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@50c, delivered.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—61@63c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $3@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $18.75@$18.90 per ton, to arrive. Rye flour, fair to good, $3.35@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.75. Cornmeal, kilndried, $2.30@$2.35, as to brand. Bag meal, fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.75@$17.50; sacks, spot, $17@$17.25. coarse Winter bran, $16.50@$18.50, latter white; fine, $16.50; middlings, $17@$19; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $16.50, bulk; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Flour—Sales light, 5c lower; first patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clears, $2.50@$2.60. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.75@$12; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$23@$24.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¾@5¾c; 180 lb, 6c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 7¼c; smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; Western greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4½c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—$5.55; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.95; Brazil, kegs, $7.75; compound, city, 5¼c; Western, 5¼@5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—3:45 P. M. Closing—Beef, extra India mess, 81s 3d; prime mess strong, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, strong, 57s 6d. Lard—American refined in pails, 29s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, 28s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 30s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s. Cheese—American, finest white, 54s 6d; colored, 56s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, November-April, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s.

COFFEE.—Notwithstanding that speculation in coffee futures did not reach imposing proportions, the market displayed commendable strength, considering the fearish tenor of European cables and selling pressure from abroad. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, latter under a flurry of local selling by the more apprehensive holders. Immediately following the call the trading level was at last night's bid prices, with shorts figuring prominently as buyers. Friends of the market were reassured by light receipts at Brazilian ports and a rather better statistical showing generally. Warehouse deliveries continued on a liberal scale, the demand for spot coffee showed signs of broadening, the American visible supply was smaller, and the situation in general more cheerful. Brazilian markets held firm, Rio, in fact, scoring a sharp advance. At the close our market was steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 10 points lower, having sagged late in the day under light realizing. Total sales for the day were 16,500 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.00
December	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15@5.20
January				5.15@5.20
February				5.20@5.30
March	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.30
April				5.30@5.35
May	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.35@5.40
June				5.40@5.45
July	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.45@5.50
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.50@5.55
September	5.65	5.65	5.55	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 7¾; receipts, 20,000 bags; stock, 775,000 bags. Hamburg coffee market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 7,000 bags. Havre coffee market opened steady, ¼f lower; at 12 M., ⅛f lower; at 3 P. M., steady and ⅛f lower; closed ⅜f net lower; total sales, 15,000 bags. January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 36.00; May, 36.25; June, 36.50; July, 36.75; August, 37.00; September, 37.25; October, 34.75; November, 34.75; December, 35.25. Rio coffee markets firm; No. 7 Rio, 8⅜00; exchange, 7¾d; receipts, 18,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 15,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 264,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $21.75; steel rails, $34; pig iron warrants, $17.50; lake copper ingot, $17.50; tin, $30.92½; Exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $4.95. Brokers' price for lead, $4.60, and for spelter, $4.95.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $9.10, and in bulk, $6.60; Philadelphia, $9.05, and in bulk, $6.55; refined, cases, New York, $10.35; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.50; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed oil, prime crude, tanks, 21@22c; prime Summer yellow, 27½@28c; off Summer yellow, 27@27½c; butter grades, 29@30c; prime white, 30@30½c; prime Winter yellow, 31@32c; linseed, American, raw, 46@47c; American, boiled, 48@49c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 45@46c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, bbls, $4; spirits of turpentine, 51@51½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.25@$1.30; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55@$1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.80; M, $2.20@$2.25; N, $2.95; W G, $3.50; W W, $4.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 31.—Spirits of turpentine, 47¾@48¼c; resin, 95c@$1; crude turpentine, $1.50@$2.80; tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 31.—Spirits of turpentine, 48¼c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—Turpentine, 48c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Veals, 5@9c; grassers, nominal; city-dressed veals, 9@13c per lb. Sheep, $3.25@$4.75½; lambs, $5@$5.65; Canadian lambs, $5.30. Hogs, $4.45@$4.60.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

COHEN & SMITH.—Schedules of Cohen & Smith, manufacturers of skirts at 73 and 75 West Houston Street, show liabilities, $52,305; nominal assets, $33,722; actual assets, $26,714.

ALEXANDER M. HACHTMANN AND JOSEPH KEMPLER.—The Sheriff received executions yesterday against Alexander M. Hachtmann, liquor dealer, of 31 Greenwich Avenue for $2,209 in favor of Jacob Ruppert, and against Joseph Kempler, liquor dealer, of 48 Orchard Street for $1,333 in favor of Jacob Ruppert.

F. KROEBER CLOCK COMPANY.—Judge Bookstaver of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the F. Kroeber Clock Company, at 360 Broadway, and appointing Florence Kroeber permanent receiver. He was appointed permanent receiver on May 5, when the schedules showed liabilities of $79,935 and nominal assets of $100,132.

BRUNING & JACOBI COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has taken charge of the place of business of the Bruning & Jacobi Company, dealer in drawing materials, blue prints, &c., at 36 Beaver Street, on an execution for $1,051 in favor of George B. Hewlett for money loaned, and the Sheriff's sale has been set down for Nov. 6. The company was incorporated in April, 1898, with a capital stock of $100,000, and succeeded to the business of three concerns in the same line.

Out of Town.

HENRY P. WAGGAMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against Henry P. Waggaman of Washington, D. C., for $1,751, in favor of Henry Allen & Co., bankers and brokers, for balance due on stock transactions. They stated that he gave them a check on a Washington bank for the amount mentioned, but it was returned unpaid. The attachment was served on a stock broker here where he is supposed to have an account.

HEATON PENINSULA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Robert Amory of Boston and Henry E. Turner of Malden, Mass., have been appointed by the United States Circuit Court receivers for the Heaton Peninsula Manufacturing Company, maker of shoe machinery at Boston. The court has ordered the corporation to furnish $20,000 bonds to complete an accurate statement of the condition of the plant to the receivers. Mr. Amory and the American Loan and Trust Company are the petitioners in the case. The concern issued $75,000 bonds to the trust company on Oct. 1, 1895, upon which it is claimed all the interest has not been paid. Mr. Amory alleges that the Heaton Company owes him $17,500 on six notes.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY HOROWITZ.—Henry Horowitz, residing at 243 East Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,353 and no assets. He was formerly of Horowitz & Heckman, at Long Island City, who dissolved in 1896.

ISAAC JOHNSON.—Isaac Johnson, residing at 1,813 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,510, and nominal assets $4,655, principally in debts due him. He was formerly of Johnson & Bergman, who dissolved in 1896.

WEISSTEIN & KALIS.—Jacob Weisstein and Jacob Kalis, composing the firm of Weisstein & Kalis, liquor dealers, at 146 Rivington Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,437 and assets of $2,003, consisting of bar fixtures, $1,500; excise license, $400; beer and brandy, $100, and cash in bank, $3.

GOODMAN & STRAUSS.—Max Goodman and Isaac Strauss, who composed the firm of Goodman, Strauss & Co., cloak manufacturers, formerly at 25 and 27 West Houston Street, who were sold out by the Sheriff in December, 1894, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $24,279 and nominal assets $1,577 in accounts.

THEODORE DEMMERLE.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker, Jr., receiver for the stock and fixtures of Theodore Demmerle, manufacturer of cloth caps at 16 Clinton Place, on the application of Jesse Epstein, representing several creditors, who filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against Mr. Demmerle on Oct. 27. The assets are estimated at $3,000.

D. H. THOMPSON, JR.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against David H. Thompson, Jr., insurance agent at Goshen, N. Y., by the following creditors, all of Newburg: Columbus Trust Company, $456; J. Van Cleft & Co., $58, and G. H. & E. C. Ross, $45. They allege that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on July 25.

JEREMIAH T. SMITH.—Jeremiah T. Smith, builder, of 16 East Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $112,363, of which $39,233 are secured, and assets of $40, consisting of office furniture. Mr. Smith has been identified with the building trade for thirty years, and has built some of the largest buildings in the city, one of which is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building. Mr. Smith was also formerly interested in the Menlo Park Ceramic Works, at Menlo Park, N. J., which he started in 1888. There are ninety creditors. The largest is John R. Hegeman, $40,983, of which $39,233 is secured by deed of store at 16 East Twenty-third Street, on leased property, valued at $5,000, and deed to a house at Port au Peck, N. J., valued at $15,000. Philip Sullivan has a claim against Mr. Smith for $25,000 for personal injuries.

B. & W. B. SMITH.—Jacob W. and William B. Smith, doing business under the style of B. & W. B. Smith, manufacturers of architectural woodwork, store fixtures, &c., at 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $82,962 and nominal assets of $70,431. The Sheriff has been in possession of their factory for several weeks past, under executions, and the Sheriff's sale was to have taken place yesterday, but the Sheriff was served with an order from Judge Brown of the United States District Court restraining the sale. Besides their business at 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, they also had a factory at Flushing, L. I., known as the Flushing Glass Bending Works. The business is a very old one, having been established by Bartlett Smith in 1840. He died some years ago, leaving considerable real estate. The firm expected to get out of their difficulties from their share in that estate. The property was put up at auction about ten days ago, but was not sold. They estimate the value of their interest in that estate at $40,000. Their assets consist of their interest in the real estate of Bartlett Smith, $40,000; stock in trade, $11,110; machinery in New York and Flushing factories, $13,021; photographs, drawings, &c., $4,000; debts due, $2,000, and horse and wagon, $300. Of the liabilities, $4,500 are secured, $1,405 for wages, and the balance unsecured. Among the creditors are the West Side Bank, $13,350; Mount Morris Bank, $5,000; George Starr, $12,500; Caroline Wandell, $10,288, deficiency judgment; Home Bank, $4,500; E. Holbrook, $8,727, and J. B. Simpson, $3,000. J. W. Smith has individual debts of $1,670, and W. B. Smith, $1,364.

Attachment Against a Publisher.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment against Charles R. Brodix, doing business as the Army and Navy Publishing Company, for $1,151 in favor of Lyman Hershey and others on a claim for breach of contract for the sale of goods. It was obtained on the ground of non-residence.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUNESS, Frederick F.—James D. Smith and another	$334
ARMES, George R. W.—W. H. Doolittle	348
BLOCH, Isaac, and Jacob Selig—M. Flanagan	402
BLODGETT, Henry T.—Rogers, Peet & Co	81
BROWN, William H. H.—John B. Welch	185
BLUMENTHAL, Alfred—Zax K. Berlin	139
BROWN, Lyman—George A. Schastey & Sons' Manufacturing Company	1,750
BLACKBURNE, Albert and Mary E.—P. S. Treacy	3,387
BISHOP, William M.—George S. Meyer	4,004
BOGART, Albert R.—John J. Conklin	38
COHEN, Joseph—A. S. Rampell	19
C. J. FIELD COMPANY—William J. Johnston	180
COCHRANE, Henry D., executor, and Amanda M. De Graaf, executrix, &c.—John Brainerd	1,649
DOERR, Emil—H. Berghorn	70
DOTORATOS, Nicholas—M. G. Kopper, individually and as trustee	624
DRAPER, Ellis F.—E. W. De Leon and another, costs	61
EIRICH, Joseph—James Lee and another	102
FLOYD, Steve W., and Philip P. Rhoades—Charles A. Du Vivier and another	314
FOLSOM, Jessie—Cullin Ryan	7,553
FREUND, Martin A.—M. F. Topken and others	154
FIELD, Cornelius J.—W. J. Johnston	156
FOX, Sarah I.—N. F. Kerr	42
GAPORALE, Piello, administrator, &c.—Ann Sweeney, executrix, &c., costs	59
GULICK, Mary E., executrix—J. C. Griswold	95
GOLDMARK, Adolph—Magnolia Metal Company, costs	77
GRANGER, Frank B.—John W. Aitkins and others	111
GLUCK, Samuel—A. J. Mace and others	130
GAMMONS, Elbert H.—Julian H. Kean	99
HENTZ, Henry—Henry O. Havemeyer, costs	2,108
HAYES, William—Hotel Metropole	340
HUGHES, Delia—The Journeymen Horseshoers' Protective Union and Benevolent Society, &c., costs	28
HARRIS, William S.—William Johnston	1,533
HATCH, Eva H.—J. Robinson	96
HATCH, Eva H.—L. Markert	96
KELLER, Jacob—R. Hill	92
KELLER, Jacob—Martin, costs	92
LEE, William J.—W. Martin, costs	202
LAMENSDORF, Jacob—M. Tirre	29
LAMB & LINDEN MANUFACTURING Company—James Smith Company	88
McINTOSH, William H.—M. A. McIntosh	28
MINKOFSKY, Sarah—Barney Isaacs	640
MURRAY, Charles P.—William J. Boyd	110
MINER, Henry G.—Virginia S. Sands, administrator	113
MacDONALD, Mary—M. Burke	28
MOSES, James J.—P. K. Deane	284
NEW YORK AND STATEN ISLAND Land Company and Edward P. Doyle—Morgan M. O'Brien	107
OGLE, George H.—National Cash Register Company	306
OPPENHEIM, Benjamin Pennsylvania Railroad Company	49
O'KANE, James—B. Gillespie	254
PETERSON, Max—Louis Reiss	61
PITTSBURG REDUCTION COMPANY—E. W. De Leon and another, costs	288
ROCKMAKER, Philip—A. Lewis	1
REILLY, William F., and George B. Sherman—New York and New Jersey Telephone Company	78
ROOT, Lynott H.—S. Auchmuty	138
SAVARESE, Antonio—R. Miller	139
STEIN, Helene—Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms	219
SHOFFORD, Joseph L.—G. R. Wood	96
SCHENCK, Edward—E. R. De Grove	479
SPARKS, C. Edward—P. X. Molloy	30
THOMAS, James C.—E. P. Hatch	222
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—R. M. C. Livingston and another, trustees	54
THE AMERICAN BOX MACHINE COMPANY—J. W. Parmeter	100
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—Fanny C. Sweeney	1,063
ULLMANN, Magdalene—J. R. Hegeman, costs	40
VANTINE, Willis—J. W. Snedeker	81
WILLIAMS, John, and John, Jr.—Masons' Supplies Company	337
WLP PAPER BOX COMPANY—J. Lorillard and others	559

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Supreme Court of the United States:

419—Jacob Gardner et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Ebenezer Warmouth.—Death of Ebenezer Warmouth suggested, and appearance of Louis H. Bonestell, executor of Ebenezer Warmouth, deceased, as the party defendant in error, filed and entered on motion of Frederic D. McKenney for the defendant in error.

419—Jacob Gardner et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Louis H. Bonestell, executor, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Frederic D. McKenney and Alfred L. Black in support of motion, and by George W. Monteith in opposition thereto.

131—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, appellant, vs. William H. Tompkins et al. as the Board of Railway Commissioners, &c.—Argument commenced by A. B. Kittredge for the appellant and continued. T. H. Null and John L. Pyle for the appellees, and by George R. Peck for the appellant.

Call for Wednesday 131, 40, 106, 115, 122, 125, 156, 167, 395, and 396.

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred causes.

50—Smith vs. Meriden Britannia Co.
70—Dickerson vs. Sheldon.
95—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Am. Incandescent Co.
96—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Bowsky.
100—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. Klipstein.

General calendar.

88—In re Bourne, Fuller & Co.
2—Saranac Land Co. vs. Roberts.
4—Hunt vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
5—Huber vs. Guggenheim.
6—Taylor vs. the Bark Agate.
7—Merritt & Chapman Co. vs. Schermerhorn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43, Post Office Building.

Jury calendar.

112—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
133—Moore vs. Met. St.

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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
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222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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BRANCHES:
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Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

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OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

DATED SEPTEMBER 12, 1899. DUE OCTOBER 1, 1929.
Interest payable semi-annually, in Hamilton or New York City.
Denomination, $1,000. Principal may be registered.
The National Trust Co. of Ontario, Ltd., Trustee, Toronto, Canada.

The above bonds are a **FIRST MORTGAGE** on the following properties recently acquired by the above Company:

CATARACT POWER CO.,
HAMILTON ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,
ELECTRIC POWER & MFG. CO.,
HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RY. CO.

In addition to the above, this Company has acquired control of the
HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY CO., AND THE HAMILTON & DUNDAS STREET RAILWAY CO.

All of the above are now under its sole management.

CAPITALIZATION.

Common Stock	$1,500,000
Preferred Stock	2,250,000
First Mortgage 5% Bonds—present issue	750,000

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The books of the Company, as verified by our expert accountants, state the following to be the annual net and gross earnings of the constituent properties, on which the bonds above described are a first lien:

Present annual gross earnings	$192,000.00
Annual operating expenses	111,652.53
Net earnings	$80,347.47
Deduct interest on $750,000 5% bonds	37,500.00
SURPLUS	$42,847.47

The advantages of consolidated management are practically not shown at all in the above statement, and there is every evidence that the gross and net earnings of the Company will show a very considerable increase during the coming year.

PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES.

The Company now controls the entire business of the production of power and the sale of electricity for lighting in and around the City of Hamilton, in addition to which it controls all of the street-railway system covering the City of Hamilton; the Hamilton Radial Company, connecting Hamilton and several points on Lake Ontario, and the Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway Company, connecting Hamilton with the City of Dundas. The population served by this Company is estimated at between 55,000 and 65,000.

The power plant located near St. Catherines derives its supply from Welland Canal, at Lake Erie level. The cost of maintenance is very small, and aside from furnishing power to the properties of the consolidation supplies nearly all the manufacturing industries of Hamilton.

The **FRANCHISES** of the Companies controlled by the Hamilton Electric Light and Cataract Power Company are of long duration and favorable in their terms. The Cataract Power Company has a perpetual charter, and a franchise authorizing the carrying on of a power and lighting business in the City of Hamilton, expiring December 22, 1948.

We have made careful investigation of all of the above properties, both personally and through experts, and all of the books of accounts of the constituent companies have been examined by our accountant.

The legality of the bond issue and all papers and proceedings incident to the consolidation of the property have been passed upon by Messrs. Blake, Lash & Cassels, Barristers, Toronto, whose opinion on the legality of the issue, together with copy of the Deed of Trust, can be seen at our office, if desired.

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF $750,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS, A PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED, AND WE OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND ADVANCE, AT 104 AND INTEREST, NETTING ABOUT 4¾%.
BONDS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

N. W. Harris & Company,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO. NEW YORK, 31 Nassau Street. BOSTON.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d. V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zeiah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

HAVING THIS DAY SEVERED MY RELATIONS with Messrs. SCHWARTZ, DUPEE & CO. of Chicago, of which firm I have been the New York representative for the past ten years, I beg to announce I have established my headquarters at the office of Messrs. PRICE, McCORMICK & CO., 70 Broadway and 15 New St., New York. JOHN H. DUNNE,
Member of New York Stock Exchange.
Nov. 1st, 1899.

BEFORE INVESTING IN MINING STOCKS write us. We have inside information with regard to several good gold and copper stocks, which can be bought cheap. THE KENDRICK PROMOTION CO., Denver, Colo. References: Bradstreet's and Dun's Agencies, and Leading Colorado Banks.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.

To holders of Bonds of this Company, on its Manitowoc Division, secured by Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895:

Please take notice that this Company intends to redeem on the next interest date, to wit, April 1st, 1900, all Bonds issued under its First Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1895, and Supplemental Mortgage, dated December 5th, 1895, to John A. Stewart, Edwin H. Abbot, and Rowland G. Hazard, as Trustees, by payment to the holder thereof, in gold coined money of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, of one hundred and ten (110) per centum of the face value thereof, together with all interest then accrued and unpaid. The Bonds may be presented for payment and redemption to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, on April 1st, 1900. This notice is given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said Mortgages; and the principal of the said Bonds becomes due on said April 1st, 1900, and all coupons maturing thereafter become void.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company
By JOHN CROSBY BROWN, President.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

Referring to the foregoing notice, we are now prepared to buy the above Bonds on behalf of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company at one hundred and ten per cent. (110%) and accrued interest to date of presentation.
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New York, October 1st, 1899.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that on and after October 4, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Reorganization Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall St., New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.

New York, September 27, 1899.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1922.

In view of the contemplated reorganization of the affairs of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, of whose system your line forms a most important part, and in order to protect your interests, you are requested to deposit your bonds with the City Trust Company of New York, which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the City Trust Company or at our office.

It is important that the bonds should be deposited promptly, in order that measures can be taken to protect the rights of the bondholders.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
October 31, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1st, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Trustee.)
150 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
150 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
30 shs. Oriental Bank.
$25,000 New York City 3 p. c. Reg. Non-taxable Bd., 1916.
40 shs. Nassau Bank, N. Y.
15 shs. Union Trust Co.
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
(By order of Executors.)
26 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. common.
(By order of the Executors of Geo. Smith Rice.)
$751.61 Note of Samuel E. Rork, Feby. 26, 1894.
60 shs. Vesta Mineral Spring Co.
5 shs. Water Waste Prevention Co.
500 shs. Kansas City Humbolt Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Mt. Albert Gold Mining, Tunnel & Power Co.
10 shs. Standard Cement Co.
9 shs. Thompson Motor Co.
500 shs. Iron Silver Mining Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co., B'klyn.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
$1,000 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bd.
6 shs. National City Bank.
12 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$38,000 St. Lawrence Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 30 yr. Bds.
2 shs. Natl. City Bank.
3 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
5 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
17 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
8 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
5 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. of Yukon.
102 shs. Lou. Henderson & St. Louis R. R. Pfd. & $14.30 Scrip.
$9,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
$15,000 Winona & Southwestern Ry. Co. 1st 6. p. c. Bds., 1928; Oct., 1893, Coups.
$500 do. do. Scrip.
72 shs. Winona & Southwestern Ry. Co.
60 shs. Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.
6 shs. Natl. City Bank.
100 shs. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. common.
100 shs. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pref'd.
$4,000 N. Y. & White Plains Suburban Water Co. Mtge. Bonds.
20 shs. Kankakee Water Co.
475 shs. Marshfield Water, Elec. Light & Power Co.
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, & 10, in Block 1, and Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23, & 24 in Block 4 of West Harrison St. Sub-Division of the North half of the N. W. quarter of the S. W. quarter of Sec. 17, Township 39, N. R. 13 East of the 3d principal meridian in Cook Co., State of Ill.
12 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Natl Bank of Republic.
10 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
2 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
17 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
3 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co., B'klyn.
8 shs. United R. R. of New Jersey & Canal Co.
2 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Liberty Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
20 shs. Morton Trust Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Company.
1 sh. United States Trust Co.
5 shs. German-American Real Estate Guar. Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
$8,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. Co. 3 p. c. Refunding Bds.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
6 shs. Western National Bank.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
7 shs. Western National Bank.
20 shs. Elberon Hotel & Cottage Co. Pfd.
4 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
12 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
19 shs. Natl. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
500 Certfs. of Beneficial Interest in N. Y. & Ottawa Finance Co.
80 shs. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. com.
80 shs. do do Pref'd.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$25,000 United States Flour & Milling Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
4 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, Saratoga Springs.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
60 shs. Central Realty, Bond & Trust Co.
$3,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.
$10,000 Newark City, N. J., 4 p. c. Regstr. Water Bd. 1914.
75 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
50 shs. Chatham National Bank.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway STOCK.

Holders are notified to communicate their addresses to the undersigned, in order that united action for the protection of their interests may be promptly effected.

BLAIR & PRICE, Attorneys,
80 Broadway, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of THE PERUVIAN OCHRE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 29 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from November 3, 1899, to November 15, 1899.
RICHARD T. GREENE, Secretary.
Dated New York, Oct. 23, 1899.

NOTICE.
Sumter & Wateree River Railroad Company.
New York, October 9, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sumter & Wateree River Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company in Charleston, S. C., on WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1899, at one o'clock P. M.
CHARLES G. BURNHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.
South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company.
New York, October 9, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company in Charleston, S. C., on WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the E. S. HIGGINS CARPET CO. will be held at 88 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 13th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
GEORGE S. SQUIRE, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1899:
American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 8s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Consol Sinking Fund 7s; General Mortgage 3½s.
Cambridge City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Connersville, Ind., School 6s.
Greenfield, Ind., School 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Marion, Ind., School 6s.
Muskegon, Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co. Coupon No. 22, due July 1, 1897.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series E; Second Mortgage 7s, Series L.
Portsmouth, O., Water Works 8s.
Red Key, Ind., Town 6s.
Starke County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Union County, Ind., Court House 5s. November 4.
Rochester, Ind., School 6s. November 6.
Montpelier, Ind., Improvement Bonds. November 15.
Columbia City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Dearborn County, Ind., Funding 5s.
Jasper County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Monroe County, Ind., Gravel Road 5s.
Noblesville, Ind., Improvement Bonds. November 27.
Portland, Ind., Town 6s.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, November 1, 1899:
NEW YORK CITY 5%.
NEW YORK CITY 3 1-2%.
NEW YORK CITY 3%.
Argentine Water & Light Co. 1st 6s.
Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. Co. 1st 5s.
Bay Shore, N. Y., 4% Union Free School Dist. No. 1.
Citizens' Electric Co. of North Plainfield 1st 5s.
Detroit Sugar Co. Gen'l 5s.
Fort Madison Water Co. (Reg. 5s).
Gorham Coal Co. (Int. on K. T. Co. Ctfs.).
Manhansett Improvement Co. (1st 6s).
Municipal Debenture Co. (Debenture 6%).
Newburgh Electric Ry. Co. 1st 6s.
New York Athletic Club (Debenture 6%).
Pelham Manor (Village of) 4% Sewer.
Richmond County Gas Co. 1st 6s.
Rochester Gas & Electric Co. Con. 5s.
Southern States Land Co. 1st 6s.
do. do. do. 2d 6s.
NOVEMBER 15TH.
Village of Hammondsport, N. Y., 5s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
NOVEMBER 1ST, 1899.
Bartow, Florida, Municipal.
Connersville, Indiana, Water and School.
Des Moines, Iowa, Independent School District of Oakdale.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, School.
King County, Washington, School District No. 7.
Kokomo, Indiana, Funding and Improvement.
Malheur County, Oregon, School District No. 15.
Mason County, Washington, Funding.
Pearsall, Texas, School.
Peru, Indiana, School.
Portland, Indiana, School.
Rushville, Indiana, Water and Water Company.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
Thurston County, Washington, School District No. 9.
Union City, Indiana, School.
Van Buren, Indiana, School.
NOVEMBER 10TH, 1899.
New Castle, Indiana, School.
NOVEMBER 15TH, 1899.
Brown County, Indiana, Gravel Road.
Mount Vernon, Indiana, School.
Sweetzee, Indiana, Funding.
Vigo County, Indiana, Gravel Road.
Washington County, Indiana, Gravel Road.
NOVEMBER 17TH, 1899.
Portland, Indiana, Improvement.
NOVEMBER 20TH, 1899.
St. Ignace, Michigan, Water.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due November 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this company on and after that date:

U. S. M. & T. Co., Series H, 4s, and Series J.	4s
Cold Spring, N. Y., Water	5s
Franklin County, Ohio, Deficiency	4½s
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge	5s
Inman Compress Co., 1st	7s
Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st	6s
L. I. City & Flushing 1st	6s
L. I. City & Flushing, Con	5s
Metropolitan Ferry 1st	5s
Sedalia Electric & R'y Co.	6s
King Co., Washington, S. D., No. 28.	
Kitsap Co., S. D., Nos. 6, 25, and 38.	
Minneapolis, Minn.:	
Bridge	8s
Railway Aid	7s
Perm. Imp.	4½s

DUE NOVEMBER 15TH, 1899.

Minneapolis, Minn.:	
School	4s
Perm. Imp	4s
Per. Imp. Rev. Fund	4s

DUE NOVEMBER 30TH, 1899.
Port Townsend, Washington, Series A and D.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE NOV. 1ST, 1899.
Bennington & Rutland Ry. Co.,
Catlettsburg, Kenova & Ceredo Water Co.,
City of Dallas, Texas,
Council Bluffs Gas & Elec. Co.,
Dallas Gas & Fuel Co.,
Dallas City, Oregon,
Home Riverside Coal Mining Co.,
Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co.,
Remington Paper Co.,
Suffolk Gas & Elec. Co., 1st Mtge. 5%,
Utica Belt Line St. Ry. 1st Mtge.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Pullman's Palace Car Company. Dividend No. 131.
A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from the net earnings has been declared payable November 15th to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 1st, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close November 1st and reopen November 16, 1899.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, October 20, 1899.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company,
45 Wall Street, New York, Oct. 30, 1899.
Coupons of the following named Companies, maturing Nov. 1, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date:
Dallas and Waco Railway Company.
Boonville Railroad Bridge Company.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. and Treas.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company,
45 Wall Street, New York, Oct. 30, 1899.
Coupons of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, maturing Nov. 1, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. and Treas.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, October 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after November 1 next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank,
115 Broadway, New York, Oct. 24th, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1st proximo. Books close to-day and reopen Nov. 2d proximo.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The National Starch Mfg. Co.,
Office of the Treasurer,
No. 1 Broadway, New York.
The coupons due Nov. 1, 1899, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1899, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New York, Oct 25, 1899.
93D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1. Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Madison Square Garden Company
The Interest due November 1st, 1899, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, at the Mercantile Trust Company.
JAMES C. YOUNG, Treasurer.
New York, October 31st, 1899.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
Coupons due Nov. 1st, 1899, from Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and from Minneapolis and Duluth bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., No. 54 Wall Street, New York. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.
COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN NOVEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1ST, 1899, AS FOLLOWS:
Braddock Gas & Light Co.
Cicero & Proviso St. R. R. Co. of Chicago.
Consumers' Gas Works Co., Limited.
Cleveland & Marietta Railway Co.
Cedar Rapids Water Co.
Elizabeth Town Water Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. Income.
Housatonic R. R. Co. Consolidated Mtge. 5 per cent.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co. (2d Mtge. 6 per cent.)
Jamestown Water Supply Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Maricopa & Phoenix R. R. Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown Gas & Electric Light Co.
Minneapolis Street R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent., 2d Mtge. 6 per cent.
Mt. Vernon Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
Nansemond Water Co.
New Jersey Steamboat Co. 5 per cent.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamboat Co.
Northwestern Coal Railway Co.
North Platte Water Co.
Omaha Street Railway Co.
Omaha Gas Manufacturing Co.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Cons'd Mtge. and 1st Mtge. Real Estate.
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. Co. 1st Cons'd Mtge. 5 per cent.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'y, Series C. & D.
Scranton Suburban Railway Co.
St. Louis Cable & Western R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
St. Paul City Railway Co. 6 per cent.
Vanderburgh County Bonds and Coupons.
West Orange Water Co.
Wellsville Water Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Wyoming Valley Coal Co.
Wyoming Valley Coal Co. Called Bonds. NOVEMBER 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Dividends.
The American Tobacco Co. Dividends.
The American Tobacco Co. Scrip. NOVEMBER 5, 1899.
Huntington Water Co. Coupons. NOVEMBER 15, 1899.
Syracuse, Geneva & Corning R. R. Co. Coupons.
Pullman's Palace Car Co. Dividends.
Catskill Illuminating Co. NOVEMBER 23, 1899.
Ulster Blue Stone Co.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1899.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., General Refunding.
Big Stone Co., Minn., Refunding.
Brainerd, Minn., Board of Education School.
Burlington, Ia., Indpt. Dist. School Building, Series "F."
Clackamas Co., Ore., School District No. 3, School Building, Series "B."
Des Moines, Ia., R. R. Co. Con. Mtge.
Dunlap, Ia., Indpt. School District, Refunding.
Durango, Colo., Refunding Water.
East Portland, Ore., Water and Light.
Evanston, Ill., School Building, School Refunding.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Indpt. School District Refunding.
Glen Township, So. Dak., School.
Great Falls, Mont., School District No. 1.
Harlan, Ia., Electric Light Plant.
Hart, Mich., Water Works.
Hawthorne, Ill., Board of Education, School District No. 7, School Bldg.
Independence, Ia., Electric Light.
Iowa Falls, Ia., Water.
Ithaca, Mich., Water.
Jerseyville, Ill., Refunding.
Logan, Utah, School Building.
Logansport, Ind., Refunding.
Macon, Mo., Sewer.
Mahaska Co., Ia., Funding.
Mankato, Minn., Refunding.
Menominee, Mich., Sewer and Paving; Street Improvement.
Nortolk, Va., Various.
Pulaski Co., Ind., Court House.
Rochester, Ind., Water Works.
Salem, Ore., Funding.
Salt Lake Co., Utah, School District No. 29.
Stevens Co., Wash., School District No. 2, Refunding, (Colville.)
Spokane Co., Wash., Court House and Jail; Funding.
Whitman Co., Wash., School District No. 69, "Oakesdale."
Whitman Co., Wash., School District No. 9, "Palouse."
Woodbury Co., Ia., Refunding.
Yamhill Co., Ore., School District No. 40 (McMinnville) Funding.
DUE NOVEMBER 2D, 1899.
Lawrence Co., Ill., School District No. 2.
DUE NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899.
St. Louis, Mich., School Building.
DUE NOVEMBER 8TH, 1899.
Menasha, Wis., High School Building.
DUE NOVEMBER 10TH, 1899.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Independent District Refunding.
DUE NOVEMBER 15TH, 1899.
Britt, Ia., Water Works.
Galveston, Tex., General Indebtedness Funding.
Jasper Co., Ind., Gravel Road.
Jennings Co., Ind., Road.
DUE NOVEMBER 18TH, 1899.
Pierce Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 23, (Fernhill.)

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie,
San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30, 1899.
Dividend No. 95 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, Nov. 22. Books close Nov. 9.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, Oct. 31, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared

the command of the Government. But from what source is it likely to draw most?

The best authority at the Sub-Treasury in this city is of the opinion that the Bank of France will be the great adjuster of supply to demand in this case, and it is noticeable that the Bank of France has been showing the utmost equanimity at the prospect, scarcely responding at all to the flurry in putting up rates for money. That institution has been making a large accumulation of gold merely as a matter of policy, and without being under any legal requirement or any strict rule in the matter of reserves. Moreover, it can answer demands for loans by new issues of notes to a liberal extent without reaching its legal limit, if it sees fit to do so.

Suppose the war in South Africa were to last a year, and thereby cut off $100,000,000 from the anticipated future supply of gold, which is far from likely. It is the opinion of the authority already referred to that the Bank of France could supply the entire deficit without suffering in the least. In fact, it would profit by it, for it would not furnish the gold for nothing and just to be accommodating, and it would expect to get the bulk of it back when the stress was over. Its managers, who are among the most capable and conservative of their kind, would fully understand what they were about and would make the operation safe as well as profitable, and they would be as anxious as anybody to avoid unnecessary disturbance in the world of finance.

Perhaps the adjustment may not be made entirely between London and Paris, and gold may be drawn from more sources than one to supply Great Britain's needs, while other countries may feel somewhat the check upon the flow from the South African Golconda, but our financial men seem to be justified in their evident unconcern about the prospects. They have little fear that London will draw gold from this country in perceptibly greater volume than the exigencies of exchange would require if no war was going on. What it draws to itself will come along the line of least resistance and that will not be across the Atlantic.

There has been some hardening of the rates of exchange here lately, attributed by some to the war and the demands of London for gold, but it has not gone to the extent of drawing balances from New York, and it is not likely to do so while cotton and grain and provisions are going over in such quantities as to keep up a heavy balance in our favor. There is no symptom of unloading our securities over there to meet this balance, and if there is any considerable transfer of gold between England and the United States, it is not likely to be in the eastward direction. At all events nobody is getting apprehensive of anything of the kind at present.

It is not at all certain, anyhow, that the Transvaal supply of gold will actually cease, even for a few months, though its transmission from the mines to the monetary markets will doubtless be interrupted while the war lasts. The Pretoria Government has been reported as encouraging the miners to keep on with their operations and promising to protect them. It is not likely that they will keep up the normal output, and what they produce may be kept out of the market for a while, but it will not disappear, and as soon as the way is open it will come forward to replenish the temporarily restricted supply. If the war does not last longer than anybody now expects, there can hardly be anything amounting to a real disturbance to the financial system due to the gold embargo on Johannesburg.

One factor always referred to by banking men as tending to diminish the chance of disturbance is the extent to which all commercial and financial operations nowadays rest upon credit and confidence, and can be carried on with the smallest use of actual gold, provided credit and confidence are unshaken. There is a good deal of elasticity in this factor, and if there is a restriction upon the volume of gold or upon its movement, which comes from causes that are believed to be temporary, there can be expansions and extensions of credit to tide over the slight difficulties of the situation. There is nothing in the present war situation to impair credit or disturb confidence in England or elsewhere, and business seems likely to go on with cheerful activity on both sides of the ocean. The gold foundation upon which it rests has been growing broader and firmer for some time, and nobody is expecting an earthquake or even a tremor in it.

A. K. F.

New York, Oct 31, 1899.

COAL DEAL PROGRESS.

Conferences have been held frequently during the past month in advancement of plans which have to do with the formation of what in Wall Street is known as the Coal Trust. Finally, negotiations have progressed far enough to warrant the reference of details to two important Wall Street law firms, who, it is said, have agreed to report during the present month a completely formulated legal plan of combination.

In the plan as finally agreed upon the Central Railroad of New Jersey figures with especial prominence. Another of the big anthracite coal carrying and producing corporations, it is planned, will be consolidated with the Jersey Central. And it is semi-officially stated that Jersey Central's dividend will be coincidentally increased.

DIVIDEND TO BE INCREASED.

A Director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is authority for the following statement:

"Atchison preferred dividends will be increased. An official statement of gross and net earnings, and of good and bad elements in the situation all considered, induces the managers of the Atchison property to arrange for the placing of Atchison preferred upon a regular 5 per cent. dividend basis. Current net figures show that we are earning now at a rate of from 9 per cent. to 10 per cent. on the total preferred stock. We have reason to believe that this will be increased to a 12 per cent. rate by New Year's. Above the regular 5 per cent. dividend to be distributed among the preferred stock there is thus shown an extraordinary surplus, warranting even the starting of dividends on Atchison common."

ST. PAUL'S POSITION.

Discussing the figures bearing upon the September operations of St. Paul, which showed a decrease of something like $200,000 in net earnings, though the gross earnings increased about $200,000, a prominent official of the road said yesterday:

"The apparent inconsistency is easily explained. We simply are spending large sums of money on our physical property and for equipment. Our business is just as good as it ever has been, if, indeed, not better. Our receipts show that. But we feel it is a proper time, when revenues are so large, to insure that the road shall be put on the best possible condition.

"I don't see why the Street should have gone mad over the figures—but still it is hard to say what the Street will do sometimes."

PAPER COMPANY'S ACTIVITY.

Within the past few days the Street has heard not a little talk bearing upon the affairs of the International Paper Company, particularly in reference to its general business, which was said still to feel the effects of the shut-down, in whole or in part, of some of the company's mills, made necessary by the drought. C. W. Lyman, in answer to these reports, yesterday made this statement:

"During the month of October the company has increased its business over 50 per cent. in deliveries on contracts and otherwise—the largest increase in any one month since the company has been in business. We have orders far ahead, and have all the business we can attend to. In fact, we are assured of a continuation of our present activity away up to next Summer."

EARNINGS STILL INCREASE.

Following upon the optimistic view of the condition of the road taken by The London Statist, the report of the September earnings of the Norfolk and Western, issued yesterday, not only makes interesting reading, but more than came up to expectations.

The gross earnings for the month increased $200,000, while the net earnings increased $164,000. The increase in the gross earnings from July 1 amounts to $589,000, and in the net earnings to $395,000, the total net earnings from July 1 to Sept. 30 being $1,334,000.

This leaves a surplus of $760,000, out of which, deducting $228,000 for the dividend on the preferred, the sum of $532,000 is left as a surplus to go to the common stock.

AS TO THE SUGAR WAR.

In a news bulletin put out by Dow, Jones & Co. on Wall Street yesterday attention was called to the general belief on the Street that there is a bull pool in Sugar, and that the talk is that the price will go to 200. So far as the next dividend is concerned, it is stated that there is little doubt that it will be paid.

The same authority notes that "not much is heard now about the sugar war, and there is nothing in the market for refined sugar to indicate the existence of such a war. This, naturally has led to the belief that a settlement has been or will be made, although no confirmation of this can be obtained anywhere. It was the general expectation in the sugar trade that about this time, after the rush for Fall supplies was over, the independent refiners would make a cut in prices in order to secure new business, but they have not done so, and the expectation now is that there will be no change in prices in the near future. It is said in the trade that there has really been no war between the refiners, because some one gets hurt in a war, and no one has yet been hurt. Stockholders in the New York Sugar Refining Company (Doscheres) say that they have made some money during the past year.

ONE VIEW OF THE MARKET.

Speaking of the decline in the market yesterday, a leading Stock Exchange broker said:

"I am a bull and naturally, therefore, I hold bullish sentiments. But, as a matter of fact, I think the bull position is the only tenable one under present circumstances. We have prosperity all round us, in the East and in the West, in the North and in the South. Above all, we have it in front of us.

"How, then, can any sane man be anything but bullish? The withdrawal of funds from the market by banks and trust companies preparatory to November interest and dividend payments naturally curtailed the available supply of money, and in some cases necessitated the calling in of loans. Then, too, the British reverse at Ladysmith has rather intimidated the London market, and ours fell in sympathy. But these are only passing flurries. We have substantial prosperity at our back, and by Thursday or Friday at the latest, when money again gets easier, we will see good prices once more."

INCREASING ITS EQUIPMENT.

In connection with the announcement from Chicago that the Wisconsin Central has ordered ten locomotives, four of which will be ten-wheel road engines, it is stated by Chairman George Coppell of the road that the net revenues of the company from July 1 to Sept. 30, over operating and other expenses, total approximately $250,000.

This money, it is pointed out, is applicable to the dividend on the preferred stock, making over 2 per cent. earned in the quarter.

MANY RUMORS AFLOAT.

Yesterday was an unusually active day in Wall Street on the part of those persons who delight in the circulation of rumors respecting the situation of the local gas war. As usual, these stories came from both sides, one element declaring that a settlement was already effected, while another element asseverated that an understanding was as far off as ever.

The only certain thing is that those in authority in the belligerent gas companies say there is nothing new to give out and that there has been no settlement.

GOOD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

No more striking proof of the general and substantial prosperity of the South could be given than in these words of G. Gunby Jordan, President of the Eagle and Phenix Mills of Columbus, Ga., and President, also, of the Third National Bank and of the Columbus Savings Bank of the same city:

"Conditions in the South are better than they have been in a long time. They are more substantial for the reason that the farmer is in better shape than he ever has been, is getting more for his products, and is better able to pay his debts.

"In the Eagle and Phenix Mills we have been so rushed with orders that we now are enlarging our plant so that its producing capacity will be increased 20 per cent. Trade in the cotton line is phenomenally good, and all the Southern mills are sold ahead.

"Our city is principally a manufacturing city, and has seen many increases in plants recently. In addition a new cotton mill has been built by Boston capitalists. Of course, it is a matter of record that the South on the last fiscal cotton year, ended Sept. 1, put up fifty-nine new mills—and it would erect more now, only the materials are not to be had.

"One thing that impresses me particularly is the great number of small industries which are springing up. The freight agent of one of our Southern roads told me only the other day that his road had been requested to put in new side tracks to accommodate new industries at no fewer than ten stations. These industries included a cotton mill, a hosiery mill, a ginning establishment, a hub and spoke factory—in fact, there was a great diversity, showing a permanent prosperity.

"One of the great things in the South that the East fails to appreciate is its development of water power, which is helping it materially.

"The iron and coal industries are booming—doing all they can. They are all sold up, and find it difficult to get sufficient men to work their plants. The railroads, of course, are very busy.

"Money is comparatively easy. Indeed, a first-class borrower, I think, can get as good rates in the South as he can in New York. The banks with which I am connected did not borrow from New York this year. There was no necessity for it, simply because deposits were a little better and people were generally easier. You can't exaggerate the good times in the South."

The Eagle and Phenix Mills, of which Mr. Jordan is the head, employ 2,000 operatives, and are the largest mills in the South manufacturing colored goods exclusively. Mr. Jordan is well known as the builder of clubhouses for his employes, with baths, playgrounds, gymnasiums, &c.

More Engines Ordered.

Coincident with the statement that the fifty new compound consolidated freight locomotives ordered in September by the Baltimore and Ohio will be ready by the first of the year comes the further statement that twelve more locomotives of the same kind have been ordered by the road.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Announcement by the Baltimore and Ohio that it will have sixty-two new compound consolidated freight locomotives by Jan. 1.

Increase of $8,502 in Rio Grande Southern's surplus for September, making an increase of $7,779 since July 1.

Circular sent out to holders of Pacific Coast common stock informing that the Directors of the company have decided to make quarterly payments on the common stock in such amounts as the earnings seem to them to warrant.

Large increase in operating expenses reported by the Pennsylvania for September attributed to the great increase in the cost of all railroad material.

Order for ten locomotives given by the Wisconsin Central, of which four will be ten-wheel road engines.

Increase of $3,770 in Mexican International's net earnings for September, making an increase of $475,300 since July 1.

Decrease of $49,011 in San Antonio and Aransas Pass net earnings for September, making a decrease of $37,861 since July 1.

Bankers' Trust Company of New York to begin business to-day.

Shipment of 254,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Decrease of $3,399,380 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $368,813 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $164,208 in Norfolk and Western's net earnings for September, making an increase of $395,769 since July 1.

Special meeting of Directors of the Pennsylvania to-day to act on semi-annual dividend. No change in rate expected.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 6@35 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 6 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $229,198,904; balance, $8,344,776; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $126,204.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@4 per cent., and for three months' bills, 4 per cent.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅝; demand, $4.86⅜@$4.86½; cables, $4.87⅛. Commercial bills were $4.82@$4.82⅛.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ less 1-16 and 5.18¾ less 1-16; Reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94¾ and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40¾ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@10c discount. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅜c off over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—American securities opened depressed on the lower over-night operations from New York, and prices remained down, with next to nothing doing, the market being obedient to the lead of Wall Street. The only stock to show any strength was Denver and Rio Grande preferred. The close was weak.

Consols, for both money and the account, 104; Canadian Pacific, 97⅛; Erie, 13⅜; Erie first preferred, 38¼; Illinois Central, 119¼; Union Pacific preferred, 79¼; St. Paul common, 130¾; New York Central, 142¼; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 19⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 77⅝; Atchison, 22¾; Louisville, 88¾; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 9¼.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜@4 per cent.; for three months' bills, 4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 140; Madrid, 26.25; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 6.92½.

American eagles, 76s 5d.

Bar silver steady at 26¾d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Prices on the Bourse today were weak on the confirmation of the defeat of the English forces, which affected the whole market. Rentes declined. Spanish fours were very strong. Rio Tintos relapsed in sympathy with copper. Kafirs were freely offered, but declined sharply. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 42½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 24½c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 63.22½.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Prices were easier on the Boerse to-day, owing to the disaster at Ladysmith. Spanish fours were in good demand and advanced on Paris advices. Canadian Pacifics and Americans were dull in sympathy with New York. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 31.—On the Boerse to-day business opened fairly firm. Spanish fours were in good demand on arbitrage inquiry. Mexicans were harder toward the close, and there was much selling of local securities. Americans were quiet but steady.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—Business on the Boerse to-day was dull.

The Year to Date.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the ten months of the present year compare as follows with those of the corresponding months last year:

	1898.	1899.
January	$9,216,694	$24,143,610
February	8,978,567	15,984,886
March	9,947,661	17,682,758
April	5,906,908	16,984,099
May	9,174,552	14,791,250
June	9,100,697	10,876,013
July	4,784,303	8,023,706
August	12,014,846	12,813,831
September	9,373,309	12,350,274
October	10,797,660	7,415,985
Total	$89,355,697	$141,067,415
Net increase, $51,711,718.		

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds make the following comparison:

	1898.	1899.
January	$92,980,200	$142,431,400
February	95,671,910	90,628,200
March	50,844,370	87,201,450
April	27,355,020	81,231,300
May	54,000,160	82,676,140
June	70,140,060	57,387,500
July	71,226,200	49,291,500
August	92,753,250	55,005,300
September	48,724,200	35,631,500
October	55,915,900	46,870,000
Total	$659,711,320	$730,354,380
Net increase, $70,643,050.		

State bonds compare as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	$112,000	$372,600
February	150,800	158,900
March	259,300	651,500
April	77,000	196,000
May	150,500	217,000
June	197,400	57,000
July	133,500	31,000
August	1,016,400	21,500
September	415,000	123,500
October	212,500	56,500
Total	$2,742,400	$1,905,500
Net decrease, $836,900.		

Government bonds make the following showing:

	1898.	1899.
January	$806,900	$1,980,740
February	463,500	726,020
March	913,800	1,788,600
April	1,117,300	1,089,500
May	401,000	692,600
June	311,500	426,300
July	2,557,600	369,910
August	5,197,300	304,400
September	3,984,190	414,500
October	3,619,580	398,500
Total	$19,416,580	$8,141,590
Net decrease, $11,274,990.		

Transactions in all classes of bonds compare as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	$93,909,000	$144,784,740
February	96,226,410	91,513,720
March	52,017,470	89,611,550
April	28,543,320	84,516,660
May	54,650,660	83,585,740
June	70,688,960	57,870,800
July	73,917,300	49,632,410
August	98,965,950	55,331,290
September	53,123,300	36,169,500
October	59,747,980	47,325,000
Total	$681,870,310	$740,401,470
Net increase, $58,531,160.		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Bankers' Trust Company of New York opens for business to-day at 10 Wall Street.

Coupons on certain Quebec bonds are to be paid at the agency of the Bank of Montreal.

Coupons on certain bonds of the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad Company are to be paid at the office of Brown Brothers & Co.

Dividends, details of which will be found in another column, have been declared by the Standard Consolidated Mining Company of Bodie and the Bank of the State of New York.

John H. Dunne has severed his relations with Schwarz, Dupee & Co. of Chicago, being their New York representative, and has established his headquarters with Price, McCormick & Co. of New York.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., N. W. Harris & Co., the Knickerbocker Trust Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Farson, Leach & Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the New York Security and Trust Company, will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which will be found in another column.

N. W. Harris & Co. offer, subject to prior sale, at 104 and interest, netting about 4¾ per cent., $750,000 5 per cent 30-year gold bonds of the Hamilton Electric Light and Cataract Power Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, the National Trust Company of Ontario, Limited, Trustee. Details of the investment will be found in another column.

Storage Power Company Directors.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the Storage Power Company these Directors were elected: Henry L. Sprague, Dr. W. Seward Webb, William L. Bull, Andrew G. Blair, Frederick Nicholls, Nathan S. Guilford, Frederick B. Jennings, Alfred G. Ames, J. Wesley Allison, Edward Barr, and William E. Prall.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities the only stock that was very active was Amalgamated Copper. Trading in most other issues traded in at all was restricted to a few hundred shares, while the majority of the stocks in the list were entirely neglected. No doubt the very high rates that prevailed in the loan money market were largely responsible for the lack of activity, for beyond this there were really no depressing influences. Though dull, the market was fairly strong, and in some issues very substantial net gains were recorded.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was the centre of interest throughout the day. Not only was it the most active stock, but it was also the issue that showed the largest net gain at the close. In the neighborhood of 5,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper were traded in, and on these sales the stock advanced from 86, the opening sale, to 88¾. In some quarters the advance was attributed to an effort to force the short interest to cover, and it is said that the short interest in Amalgamated Copper is quite large, as the stock was sold rather freely on the recent decline. This view, however, was not accepted by many who called yesterday's buying of the stock good, and who were inclined to think that the recent low price of Amalgamated Copper was not warranted by copper trade conditions. A rumor was heard in the morning to the effect that during the day several representatives of Standard Oil interests were to hold a meeting to consider the copper situation, and the intimation was that this meeting would result in much good to the copper trade, and therefore to copper stocks. Later the rumor was denied, and though some were inclined to attach importance to the report it is not probable that it accounted to any extent for the sharp rise enjoyed by Amalgamated Copper. After selling at 88¾ Amalgamated Copper very quickly fell back a point and became heavy for a time. At the close the stock showed renewed firmness, and the final sales were made at 88½ and 88. The closing bid of 87¾ showed a net gain of 1¾ points.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER was dull yesterday. Trading in the common and preferred stocks together amounted to only about 500 shares, and these transactions brought about little change in price. The common stock sold at 33¾ and the preferred at 88¼. The closing bids showed a slight gain in the common and a fractional loss in the preferred, the former closing at 33¼ bid and the preferred at 82 bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common was quite strong yesterday on light transactions. At the opening there was some stock in the market at 13, but after a few hundred shares were taken at this figure little stock was offered, though 13 was firmly bid. At the close on Monday this issue was offered at 13, with practically no demand for the stock, so yesterday's figure represented considerable improvement. The preferred stock, as far as reported, was not traded in at all. There was some stock in the market at 40 and 39½ was bid.

RUBBER GOODS was much firmer yesterday than at the close on Monday, but transactions in this stock were very limited and confined practically to the preferred stock, which sold from 85 to 85½. An odd lot of the common stock sold at 31¼. The closing bids were 30⅝ for the common stock and 84½ for the preferred, both representing fractional net gains.

HOBOKEN FERRY stock lost part of the advance which it enjoyed on Monday. It sold in the neighborhood of 68, and at the close stock was offered at this figure. Hoboken Ferry bonds sold at 95 and remained offered at this figure.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION on the sale of 100 shares declined to 15⅛, the last reported sale being 16. At present little attention is being given to the electric stocks, and nearly all of them are very much depressed. The amount of stock offered is not large, but the market in them is such that they are depressed by a little selling, as they have several times been advanced on no very heavy buying.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	29½	30½
New Amsterdam pf	55	58
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97¼	98

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	39	40
American Agricul. Chem. pf	78½	79½
American Bicycle	24	25
American Bicycle pf	62	..
American Bicycle bonds	90	92
American Hide & Leather	33¼	33½
American Hide & Leather pf	82	82¾
American Woolen Goods	25½	26
American Woolen Goods pf	81¾	82¼
American Writing Paper 5s	87	89
Beet Sugar	29	31
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	78	80
Distilling Company of America	13	..
Distilling Company of America pf	39½	40
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	5
Electric Boat	19	21
Electric Boat pf	..	41
Havana Commercial	24	25
Havana Commercial pf	64	65½
International Pump	20	21½
International Pump pf., ex div	70	72
National Gramophone	68	70
National Salt	44	45½
National Salt pf	75	78
National Tube	45½	46½
National Tube pf	98	98¼
Otis Elevator	29	31
Otis Elevator pf	91	93
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	84½	85
Sloss-Sheffield subs	135	140
Sloss-Sheffield	39	41
Sloss-Sheffield pf	75	78
Standard Oil of New Jersey	467	470
Union Elevated	30	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87¾	88
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10½	12
Asphalt Company of America	16	17½
British Columbia Copper	9½	10¼
Chicago & Alton subs	100	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	93	95
Electric Vehicle	60	75
Electric Vehicle pf	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	27½	28½
General Carriage pf	..	30
Illinois Transportation	3½	4
*Markeen Copper	8	9½
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
New England Transportation	..	8
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102	103
New York Transportation	15	16
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	23¼
St. Louis subs	133½	137
St. Louis common, when issued	..	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	17
Trust Company of America	232	234
*Union Copper	..	29
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	242
Brooklyn, Bath, & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus Railway	24	26
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J	64	66
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	..
North Jersey Street Railway	35	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	93½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	105	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104½	..

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	213	213½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas 5s	87	88½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	48	52
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	68	73
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	108
Lafayette Gas Co	50	55
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	43	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	63	68
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	23	24

	Bid.	Asked.
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	43	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	63	68
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York pf	142	150
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	32	34
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry (new)	68	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	58	68
Cramps' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	57½	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	114	118
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	28	30
Union Typewriter pf	112	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	105	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	9
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	18	21

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17¼	1,465	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17	16⅞	17	.....
62½	63	1,285	Am. Car & Found. pf.	63	63½	62	63½	.....
36½	36¾	600	American Ice	35½	36¼	34½	36¼	— ¾
45	45½	510	American Cotton Oil	45	45¼	45	45¼	.....
11¼	11½	100	American Linseed	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	.....
52¾	53	710	Am. Linseed pf.	51⅞	53¼	51⅞	53¼	+1
30	35	100	American Dist. Tel.	34	34	34	34	.....
12½	13¼	1,810	American Malting Co.	13⅜	14½	12⅞	13	— 1¼
49½	50	2,360	Am. Malting Co. pf.	52	52	50	50	— 2
36½	36¾	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35	36¾	35	36¾	+1¾
86	87	849	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	85¾	86¼	85	86	+1½
48¾	49	24,490	Am. Steel & Wire	45⅝	49	45½	48⅞	+2¾
94	94¼	1,280	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	93	94	93	94	+¾
153	153⅜	39,770	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	152	153½	151¾	153	.....
117½	118	139	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	+1½
98	100	111	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	99⅞	99⅞	99	99	.....
34	34½	3,055	American Tin Plate	33¾	34½	31½	34½	+1½
82½	84	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+1½
122¼	122⅜	4,200	American Tobacco	122	122½	121½	122½	+¼
143¼	145¼	349	American Tobacco pf.	144	144	143	143	—2
43	43½	2,250	Am. Steel Hoop	42	43	40⅜	43	+¾
81½	82	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	82	82	82	82	—½
46½	47	600	Ann Arbor pf.	47	47	47	47	—½
22¼	22¼	3,900	At., T. & S. F.	22⅛	22⅜	22	22⅛	—⅝
66⅜	66¼	24,770	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65⅝	66⅜	65⅝	66¼	—¼
44	44½	1,860	Anaconda Copper	43	43¾	43	43½	—¼
53	53½	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅞	53	52⅞	53	—1
72½	73	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72⅛	72¾	72⅛	72¾	—½
86	86¼	51,845

responding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $381,471,160, against $396,006,839 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup
6,500.....108½
U S 3s registered
10,000.....110½

Adams Express 4s
1,500.....103¾
Am Cotn Oil deb 8s
3,000.....105
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
10,000.....92½
8,000.....93
Atch, Top & San Fe adjustmt 4s
1,000.....87⅜
1,000.....87½
1,000.....87⅜
20,000.....87½
10,000.....87⅜
10,000.....87½
10,000.....87⅜
1,000.....87⅞
20,000.....87½
4,000.....87⅜
1,000.....87½
13,000.....87⅜
gen 4s
5,000.....90¼
50,000.....99
500.....99½
2,500.....99¼
2,000.....99¼
18,000.....99
50,000.....98⅜
1,000.....98⅜
2,000.....98⅜
Aus & Ncrwn 1st 5s
10,000.....98
Balt & Ohio 3½s
9,000.....95
15,000.....94⅞
15,000b3.....95
13,000.....95
Balt & Ohio 4s
500.....99½
9,000.....99
22,000.....98⅞
5,000.....99
4,000.....98⅞
40,000.....98¾
Balt & Ohio, So Div 5s
23,000.....90⅝
B'klyn Rap Tran 5s
1,000.....109½
Centl of Ga 1st 5s
3,000.....118½
Centl of Ga con 5s
10,000.....97
Centl of Ga 1st inc
6,000.....36
Centl of Ga 2d inc
2,000.....11
4,000.....10
Centl of N J gen 5s
5,000.....119½
Centl Pac gtd 3½s
1,000.....83¼
29,000.....83
14,000.....82⅞
Centl Pac gtd 4s
5,000.....99¼
12,000.....99
15,000.....98⅞
3,000.....99
25,000.....98⅝
1,000.....98¾
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000.....95¼
20,000.....95⅞
20,000.....95
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000.....119¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Illinois Div 3½s
6,000.....104⅛
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000.....116½
Chi, Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Pac Div 6s
4,000.....87⅜
1,000.....87½
13,000.....87⅜
gen 4s
5,000.....90¼
50,000.....99
500.....99½
2,500.....99¼
2,000.....99¼
18,000.....99
50,000.....98⅜
1,000.....98⅜
2,000.....98⅜
Aus & Ncrwn 1st 5s
10,000.....98
Balt & Ohio 3½s
9,000.....95
15,000.....94⅞
15,000b3.....95
13,000.....95
Balt & Ohio 4s
500.....99½
9,000.....99
22,000.....98⅞
5,000.....99
4,000.....98⅞
40,000.....98¾
Balt & Ohio, So Div 5s
23,000.....90⅝
B'klyn Rap Tran 5s
1,000.....109½
Centl of Ga 1st 5s
3,000.....118½
Centl of Ga con 5s
10,000.....97
Centl of Ga 1st inc
6,000.....36
Centl of Ga 2d inc
2,000.....11
4,000.....10
Centl of N J gen 5s
5,000.....119½
Centl Pac gtd 3½s
1,000.....83¼
29,000.....83
14,000.....82⅞
Centl Pac gtd 4s
5,000.....99¼
12,000.....99
15,000.....98⅞
3,000.....99
25,000.....98⅝
1,000.....98¾
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000.....95¼
20,000.....95⅞
20,000.....95
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000.....119¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Illinois Div 3½s
6,000.....104⅛
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000.....116½
Chi, Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Pac Div 6s
1,000.....120½
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A
1,000s20F.....111¼
3,000s20F.....111½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
25,000.....106½
10,000.....106¼
15,000.....106½
Chi Term Tran 4s
6,000.....97½
Clev, C, Chi & St L gen 4s
1,000.....95
Col Mid 1st 2-4s
13,000.....64
Col & So 1st 4s
15,000.....85½
1,000.....85
Den & Rio G con 4s
5,000.....99½
Den & Rio G imp 5s
5,000.....106¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
11,000.....100
E Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s
2,000.....118¼
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000.....70½
Erie 1st con 4s
12,000.....91
Evans & Ter Haute 1st gen 5s
2,000.....105½
Flint & P M Pt H 5s
5,000.....105
Ft Worth & D C 1st
6,000.....79
Galv, Har & San An. Mex & P Div 5s
8,000.....103
5,000.....103¼
Green Bay & Westn deb ctfs, A
10,000.....59
Han & St Jo con 5s
10,000.....120
Hock Val 1st 4½s
5,000.....101¼
Iowa, Centl 1st 5s
3,000.....114½
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
5,000.....72½
10,000.....72½
25,000.....72
5,000.....72¼
41,000.....72¼
Kentucky Centl 4s
2,000s20F.....98½
Lou & Jeff Bridge 4s
10,000.....96¼
Total sales ..... $1,993,000.

Laclede Gas Light of St L 1st 5s
2,000.....109
Lo, Evans & St L Con, 1st con 5s trust co ctfs
8,000.....66⅝
5,000.....61¼
6,000.....61
10,000.....61⅞
3,000.....62¼
5,000.....62½
10,000.....62¼
Louisville & Nashv coll trust 4s
5,000.....98½
Manhattan con 4s
10,000.....106½
Met W S E Chi 4s
22,000.....96
Mex Centl con 4s
14,000.....76½
Mex Centl 1st inc
11,000.....26¼
5,000.....26½
10,000.....26⅞
Mex Centl 2d inc
2,000.....13¼
Mex Intern con 4s
11,000.....87
Mil, L S & Wn 1st, Michigan Div 6s
1,000.....140
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
1,000.....120⅛
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
1,000.....92¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 4s
63,000.....69⅜
10,000.....69½
Mo, Kan & Tex ext 5s
5,000.....94
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
2,000.....95½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
5,000.....118⅛
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000.....97½
Nash, Chatt & St L con 5s
7,000.....106¼
4000s20F.....106
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s
1,000.....98
4,000.....97⅞
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
5,000.....105¼
North Pac gen 3s
2,000.....65⅞
1,000.....65⅝
25,000.....65⅞
Northn Pacific 4s
2,000.....102¾
2,000.....102⅝
1,000.....102⅝
10,000.....102⅝
2,000.....102¾
28,000.....102⅝
5,000.....102¾
5,000.....102½
1,000.....102⅝
Ore S Line 1st 6s
11,000.....128
Peo & East inc 4s
1,000.....20½
Reading gen 4s
12,000.....87
8,000.....87¼
13,000.....87⅛
1,000.....87¼
30,000.....87
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
4,000.....86
St L & Ir Mt gen 5s
6,000.....110¼
3,000.....110⅛
1,000.....110
13,000.....110⅜
St L, Ir Mt & So 4s
10,000.....81¾
6,000.....81½
St L Southwn 1st 4s
5,000.....91½
5,000.....91¼
St L Southwn 2d 4s
30,000.....61
5,000.....60⅞
5,000.....61
5,000.....60⅝
2,000.....61
3,000.....60¾
15,000.....61¼
San Ant & Ar P 4s
4,000.....79¼
7,000.....79
Southern Pacific 4s
10,000.....83¾
11,000.....83⅞
15,000.....83⅜
22,000.....83⅞
1,000.....83⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s
9,000.....108⅜
51,000.....108⅛
25,000.....108⅜
24,000.....108½
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Tenn Div 1st 6s
1,000.....110
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000.....114¼
Tex & Pac, East Div 6s
8,000.....107
Union Pacific 1st 4s
1,000.....104
7,000.....104¼
1,000.....104¼
8,000.....104
3,000.....103⅞
6,000.....104
St. Louis.....96
Union Con.....29
Utah Con.....30
Yellow Jacket.....08
Silver bars.....58
Mexican dollars.....47½@48½ 47½@48¼
Drafts, sight.....12½ 12½
Telegraph.....15 .15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	52⅞	53	43¾	44
Alamo	10⅝	10½	10¼	10⅜
Anaconda	43	43¾	44	44½
Bankers'	15¼	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
Battle	38⅝	39½	39¼	40
Blue Bell	14⅞	15	15	15¼
Columbine	21½	21¾	20⅞	21
Consolidated	18	18⅛	18½	18⅝
Damon	25¾	26	25½	26
Elkton	118⅝	119	118	119
Findlay	15¾	16	15⅝	16
Fleece	26	30	26	30
Garfield	21	22	20	20½
Gibson	25	27	25	27
Gould	34	35	34	35
Isabella	123½	124	115	115¼
Independence	49¼	49½	49	49½
Jackpot	61	62½	59¾	60
King	98	98½	93	94½
Moon Anchor	76	77½	76	77
Matoa	33¾	34	34	34½
National	17⅜	17½	17	17½
Ophir	60	60½	60	60½
Pharmicist Con	14½	15	14¼	14¾
Pinnacle	35¾	36	34¾	34⅞
Portland	245	247	240	245
Raven	59½	60	59¼	60
Rawlings	35	38	33⅝	36
Rosa	40⅞	48	39¾	41
Sovereign	17½	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛
Tornado	49¼	50	48½	50
Union	37⅛	37⅜	37¼	37½
Work	33⅜	33½	33	33¼
Zenobia	22	23	23	23½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
80..Am. Cotton Oil..	45	45	45	45
7,340..Am. Steel & W.	42⅝	49¼	42⅝	48⅝
22,000..Am. Sugar Ref	152½	153½	151⅜	153⅛
780..Am. Tobacco..	122	122½	121⅜	122½
70..A., T. & S. F..	22⅜	22⅜	22	22
2,120..A.T. & S. F. pf.	65⅞	66¼	65⅝	66¼
20,060..Brook. R. T..	85½	86	84¼	86
520..Ches. & Ohio..	27	27⅛	27	27⅛
4,780..Chi., B. & Q.	133⅜	133⅞	133	133⅝
20..Chi. Gt. West..	14½	14½	14½	14½
4,550..Chi., M. St. P..	127	127¼	126½	127⅛
730..Chi., R. I. & P.	115	115¼	114¾	115
270..Con. Tobacco..	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
20..Con. Tobacco pf.	93	93	93	93
19,110..Federal Steel..	54½	55½	54½	55½
60..Federal Steel pf.	79½	80⅝	79½	80⅝
2,210..Louis. & Nash..	80⅞	82	80¼	81¾
3,350..Manhattan....	109¾	110½	109¼	110⅜
3,300..Mo. Pacific..	48¾	49	48	49
10..Mo., K. & T. pf.	39	39	39	39
70..N. Y. Central..	137⅜	137⅝	137⅜	137⅝
150..N. Y., O. & W..	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
10..North American.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
160..Northern Pac..	54⅝	55	54⅜	54⅜
40..Pacific Mail....	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝
440..People's Gas....	114¼	114¾	113⅝	114¾
40..Reading....	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
740..Reading 1st pf.	61	61¾	60⅝	60⅝
10..Rep. Steel..	26	26	26	26
1,890..Southern Pac..	38⅜	39	38½	39
270..Southern Ry....	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
610..Southern Ry pf..	56¾	57¼	56⅜	57
180..Tenn. C. & I....	117	117⅜	116¾	117⅜
1,110..Union Pacific..	46¾	47⅜	46¾	47⅛
320..Union Pacific pf.	76½	77⅜	76⅜	77⅜
2,880..U. S. Leather..	26⅝	27½	26⅝	27¼
480..U. S. Leather pf.	83½	83½	82⅛	82⅜

100,870

BONDS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000..Am. Gas 5s....	97½	97½	97½	97½
10,000..M. & St. L. 5s..	115½	115½	115½	115½
15,000..Mo. Pac. con. 6s.	118½	118½	118½	118½
15,000..Wabash deb. B.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
10,000..Wis. Cent. 1st..	92	92	92	92

$55,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	642	642	651
3d week Oct.....	$76,400	$68,500	$75,500
From July 1.....	1,249,158	1,044,921	920,399
GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM for the year ended June 30—			
Total gross	25,017,904	22,577,544	19,436,061
Total op. expenses.	12,164,002	10,854,706	10,701,871
Net earnings	12,853,902	11,722,839	8,734,189
Prop. op. exp. to gross	48⅝	48 .	55
Taxes	927,359	700,941	602,649
Net income	11,926,542	11,021,897	8,131,540
Summary for railways and proprietary companies—			
Gross railways ...	25,017,904	22,577,544	19,436,061
Gross proprietary.	2,580,668	2,443,650	2,300,164
Total earn. sys...	27,598,572	25,021,194	21,736,225
Op.exp. & taxes..	14,861,108	13,469,012	13,230,222
Net	12,737,464	11,552,182	8,506,004
Other income	952,801	1,523,715	664,921
Total income	13,690,265	13,075,897	9,170,925
Fixed charges & quar. div. St. P., M. & M.....	5,336,371	6,413,740	6,382,209
Div. on Gt. Northern stock	3,851,034	1,500,000	1,250,000
Total charges	9,187,405	7,913,740	7,632,209
Surplus	4,502,860	5,162,157	1,538,716
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY for September—			
Gross	2,119,350	1,979,512	1,742,675
Op. expenses	1,537,934	1,246,111	1,219,827
Net	581,416	733,401	522,848
Gross for 10 mos..	17,258,461	15,424,904	15,054,882
Net for 10 months.	3,366,706	4,125,837	3,416,512
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY, September—			
Gross	1,759,775	1,607,810	1,716,110
Op. expenses	1,706,516	1,730,652	1,751,723
Net loss	741	122,842	35,613
Gross for 10 mos..	14,475,319	12,228,729	12,590,744
Net loss, 10 mos..	517,893	949,737	332,860
Both companies, September:			
Net	580,675	610,559	487,235
Net for 10 months.	2,848,813	3,176,097	3,083,652

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for September:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings ...	2,327,216	1,940,957	386,259
Op. expenses	1,551,205	1,284,353	266,852
Net earnings	776,011	656,604	119,407
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings ...	6,733,345	5,635,369	1,148,076
Expenses	4,504,982	3,901,468	603,514
Net earnings	2,278,463	1,733,901	544,562

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for September—

Gross earnings ...	357,011	271,379	85,632
Op. expenses	235,957	154,089	81,862
Net earnings	121,060	117,290	3,770
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings ...	3,413,047	2,486,854	926,793
Op. expenses	1,952,191	1,500,698	451,493
Net earnings	1,461,456	980,156	475,300

NORFOLK & WESTERN for September:

Gross earnings ...	1,222,370	1,018,976	203,394
Op. expenses	698,495	659,308	39,187
Net earnings	523,875	359,667	164,208
From July 1:			
Gross earnings ...	3,418,923	2,829,475	589,448
Op. expenses	2,084,851	1,891,172	193,679
Net earnings	1,334,072	938,303	395,769
Fixed charges	571,747	.....	.....
Surplus	762,325	.....	.....
Dividend on pfd...	228,000	.....	.....
Surplus for com...	534,325	.....	.....

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD reports changes from 1898 in earnings for September and for nine months ended Sept. 30 as follows:

Peansylvania Railroad—Lines directly operated, September—

	Increase.
Gross	854,300
Operatihg expenses	698,300
Net	156,000
Gross for nine months.....	4,422,700
Operating expenses for nine months...	4,145,900
Net for nine months.....	276,800

Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, September—

Gross	111,200
Operating expenses	34,000
Net	77,200
Gross for nine months.....	518,100
Operating expenses for nine months...	214,000
Net for nine months.....	304,100

Northern Central Railway Company, September—

Gross	43,500
Expenses	73,600
Net	*30,100
Gross for nine months.....	332,600
Expenses for nine months.....	402,600
Net for nine months.....	*70,000

*Decrease.

West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company, September—

Gross	45,700
Expenses	37,000
Net	8,700
Gross for nine months.....	350,300
Expenses for nine months.....	177,000
Net for nine months.....	173,300

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated, September—

Gross	686,300
Expenses	711,900
Net	*25,600
Gross for nine months	3,024,400
Expenses for nine months.....	2,028,000
Net for nine months.....	1,296,400

*Decrease.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for September—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings ...	49,902	41,125	8,777
Operating expenses..	22,747	23,021	*274
Net earnings	27,155	18,104	9,051
Other income	149	78	71
Total	27,304	18,182	9,122
Fixed charges	18,542	17,923	619
Surplus	8,761	259	8,502

*Decrease.

From July 1 to Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	128,710	127,116	1,594
Operating expenses...	65,519	71,927	*6,408
Net earnings	63,191	55,189	8,002
Other income	537	332	205
Total income	63,728	55,521	8,207
Fixed charges	54,198	53,770	428
Surplus	9,530	1,751	7 779

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for September—

Gross earnings 265,992		303,699	*37,707
Operating expenses...136,005		124,701	11,304
Net earnings 129,987		178,998	*49,011
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings 598,737		597,826	911
Operating expenses...397,545		358,773	38,772
Net earnings 201,192		239,053	*37,861

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.....	.05	.02
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.27	.28
Best & Belcher.....	.45	.46
Bullion	.06	.07
Caledonia	.48	.50
Challenge Con.....	.20	.21
Chollar	.25	.25
Confidence	.67	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.....	1.50	1.50
Con. Imperial.....	.01	.01
Crown Point.....	.11	.11
Gould & Curry.....	.29	.30
Hale & Norcross.....	.30	.30
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.....	.03	.04
Lady Washington Con..	.02	.02
Mexican	.19	.20
Occidental Con.....	.12	.14
Ophir	.65	.68
Overman	.12	.12
Potosi	.32	.32
Savage	.15	.17
Sag Belcher.....	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada.....	.43	.45
Standard	2.80	2.75
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis.....	.06	.06
Union Con.....	.29	.30
Utah Con.....	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket.....	.20	.20
Silver bars.....	58⅛	58
Mexican dollars.....	47½@48½	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight.....	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS. Oct. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	52⅞	53	43¾	44
Alamo	10⅝	10½	10¼	10⅜
Anaconda	43	43¾	44	44½
Bankers'	15¼	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
Battle	38⅝	39½	39¼	40
Blue Bell	14⅞	15	15	15¼
Columbine	21½	21¾	20⅞	21
Consolidated	18	18⅛	18½	18⅝
Damon	25¾	26	25½	26
Elkton	118⅝	119	118	119
Findlay	15¾	16	15⅝	16
Fleece	26	30	26	30
Garfield	21	22	20	20½
Gibson	25	27	25	27
Gould	34	35	34	35
Isabella	123½	124	115	115¼
Independence	49¼	49½	49	49½
Jackpot	61	62½	59¾	60
King	98	98½	93	94½
Moon Anchor	76	77½	76	77
Matoa	33¾	34	34	34½
National	17⅜	17½	17	17½
Ophir	60	60½	60	60½
Pharmicist Con	14½	15	14¼	14¾
Pinnacle	35¾	36	34¾	34⅞
Portland	245	247	240	245
Raven	59½	60	59¼	60
Rawlings	35	38	33⅝	36
Rosa	40⅞	48	39¾	41
Sovereign	17½	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛
Tornado	49¼	50	48½	50
Union	37⅛	37⅜	37¼	37½
Work	33⅜	33½	33	33¼
Zenobia	22	23	23	23½

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

The New York Tavern Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frederick W. Cushman, Joseph H. Mayer, and Hamilton Anderson, Brooklyn.

Brentwood Sanitarium Corporation of Brentwood; capital, $10,000. Directors—George B. Stulley, Mary C. Studley, and William H. Ross, Brentwood.

The Spaeth Maunfacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture and sell drugs, medicines, and chemicals; capital, $1,000. Directors—T. Henry Dewey and Adelaide E. Dewey, Brooklyn; Louis A. Spaeth, Jersey City.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—Alaska Industrial Company, capital $10,000,000, to operate mines and mills and to do a timber and general contracting business.

The Ollo Mining and Milling Company, capital $500,000, to do a general mining business.

The J. F. Budd Shoe Company, capital $200,000, to manufacture shoes at Burlington, N. J.

The Pittsburg Coal Company, incorporated recently with an authorized capital of $64,000,000, filed a certificate setting forth that $63,998,000 of the authorized capital stock has been paid in.

The Federal Telephone Company also filed a certificate that its entire $10,000,000 of authorized capital stock has been issued.

The Monmouth Traction Company filed a certificate, changing its name to the Camden and Trenton Railway Company.

There were 155 companies incorporated in New Jersey during October, and the State's receipts in filing fees were $43,577.

BOSTON BROKER A BANKRUPT.

G. W. Arthur Files Petition—Liabilities $423,418, $20,948 Unsecured.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—George W. Arthur, a broker of this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His schedules show total liabilities of $423,418, of which $402,470 is returned as secured and $20,948 unsecured.

The principal items in the secured claims are protected by two mortgages, one for $125,000 and the other for $250,000, upon real estate in Philadelphia, held by Anthony M. Zane and the Leach estate, both of Philadelphia, respectively. The other secured items comprise debts of about $30,000, covered for the most part by shares in the Westminster Construction Company.

There are seventeen claims unsecured. The following are the principal creditors, with the amounts: Antony M. Zane, Philadelphia, $9,600; C. Rhoerer & Sons, Bucyrus, Ohio, $5,750.

Assets are returned nominally as $260, and this valuation is set down as uncertain.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Only Small Properties Involved at Private Contract—Leases, Auction Sales, and Other Items.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for J. Diescher and Elizabeth Sweet to Adelson & Slone the two three-story buildings 336 and 338 East Eighteenth Street, 40 by 92.

John H. Loscorn has sold for Kate Johnsen the two five-story double flats 228 and 230 East Eighty-ninth Street, each 25 by 100; also, for William Kuebler, the two four-story double tenements, known as 210 to 214 East Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Max Tanenbaum the four-story double tenement 331 East Eighth Street, 24.9 by 93.11.

Rogers, Peet & Co. have sublet two entire floors of the building which will be erected for them by William Waldorf Astor on the present site of the Star Theatre and covering the entire front on the north side of Thirteenth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue. One floor will be taken by Louis Auerbach & Co., dealers in neckwear, and the other by Hutchinson, Pierce & Co., shirt manufacturers.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen report that they have sold to the Abe Stein Company a tract of about 100 lots at Arverne-by-the-Sea.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

521 and 523 West Twenty-seventh Street, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements; public auction sale, to William Buhler $33,775

By Samuel Goldsticker.

147 to 151 West Thirty-fifth Street, 66.8 by 100 and irregular, six-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Nicholas Knox 165,600

By James L. Wells.

725 Elton Avenue, 25 by 99.5, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John B. Pine, as trustee. 14,000

Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 180 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Elizabeth Gwynne 2,400

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

38 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 18 by 83, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; public auction sale, to David Morris 14,000

4 Bradhurst Avenue, 27.4 by 61.10 by 26.10 by 59.2, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Baptist Home Mission Society..... 17,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

417 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story front and rear brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Clara Kreischer..... 7,000

Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 71 by 80, vacant; foreclosure sale, to George W. Arthur 30,481

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 74.11 by 100, three-story brownstone residence.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 21, 23, and 25 Horatio Street, north side, 132.4 feet west of Fourth Street, 50 by 87.6, six-story brick and stone stable.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, Adams Place, west side, 205.8 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, running through to King's Bridge Road, 26.8 by 130 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,415.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 95 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 151.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,593.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, J. Henry Woy, referee, 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,879.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 381 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street, 17.10 by 60, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store; 302 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 60 feet west of Eighth Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 54.9, leasehold, four-story brick tenement; 304 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 98.9 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 381 Eighth Avenue, $16,696; on 302 West Twenty-ninth Street, $5,721; on 304 West Twenty-ninth Street, $11,227.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Palisade Avenue, Riverdale, tract of about 2½ acres, being 460 by 340 and irregular. Due on judgment, $24,525.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 280 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a one-story brick office, 18 by 10; J. Sergeant Cram, owner; J. E. Kirby, architect; cost, $250.

Webster Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Streets, for a two-story brick dwelling and office, 50 by 30; Northern Union Gas Company, owner; H. S. Ihnen, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 385 and 387 Washington Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 40 by 60; William C. Dewey of 240 Union Street, owner; Franklin Baylies, architect; cost, $30,000.

Broome Street, northeast corner of Mangin Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 50 by 70; Arthur Gorsch of 1,444 Third Avenue, owner; F. Wennemer, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 364 Third Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 24.6 by 98.2 by 104.8; Jacob Kassewitz of 387 Second Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, Ninetieth to Ninety-first Street, for a three-story brick and stone dwelling, 72.8 by 183.8; Andrew Carnegie of 5 West Fifty-first Street, owner; Babb, Cook & Willard, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $500,000.

No. 1,078 One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shop, 17 by 15; C. W. Peterson, owner; C. G. Jorgensen, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

Franklin Avenue, south side, near Long Island Sound, to a two-story frame boat shop; Postal Telegraph Cable Company, owner; H. T. Booth, architect; cost, $475.

Webster Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a one-story frame shop; James Wilkinson of 38 East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, owner; John E. Kirby, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 528 and 530 West Broadway and 210 and 212 Thompson Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; Cella Brothers, owners; John P. Voelker of 979 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of Eighteenth Street, to a five-story brick and stone store; Jacob Scheff and Solomen Loeb, owners; William Hoehn, architect; cost, $500.

No. 352 West Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Joseph Krauss, premises, owner; John H. Knubel, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 369 feet east of Jerome Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Norah B. Stebbins of 246 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; H. H. Carter, architect; cost, $300.

Ballgate Lane, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Bridget M. Driscoll, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, November 1st, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1899 remain unpaid on the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

on or before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of August, 1899. GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.

HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1899. ISAIAH L. COX, ISAAC L. COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899. HENRY S. DOWIE, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Cowan & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. FRANCEY S. HAWLEY, ISAAC L. HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next. Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLORY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Attys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors.

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 235 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 235 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.

JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY J. SYME, plaintiff, against EDWARD DOWLING and others, defendants.

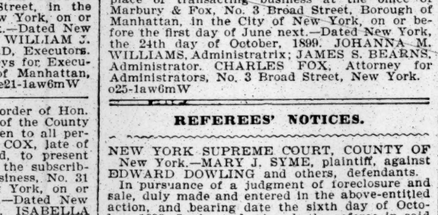
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of The Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, being part of a certain lot designated by the number 2 (two) on a map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," made by Andrew Findlay, dated November 27th, 1851, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County. The premises hereby intended to be conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Adams Place, distant two hundred and five and sixty-seven one-hundredths (205.67) feet southwesterly from the southwesterly corner of Adams Place and East One Hundred and Eighty-third (183d) Street, (formerly Columbia Avenue) and running thence northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with Adams Place, one (1) foot; thence again northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, eighty-eight and nineteen one-hundredths (88.19) feet to Kingsbridge Road; thence in a southerly direction along said Kingsbridge Road, twenty-seven and seventy-eight one-hundredths (27.78) feet, thence southeasterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, eighty and forty-four one-hundredths (80.44) feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Adams Place, one (1) foot; thence southeasterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, fifty (50) feet to the northwesterly side of Adams Place, thence northeasterly along Adams Place, twenty-six and six hundred and sixty-six one-thousandths (26.666) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.

WILLIAM R. SYME, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Adams Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,226.50, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $188.95, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $98 and interest.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.

o10-2aw3wTu&F&n1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—RUBSAM & HORRMANN BREWERY COMPANY, plaintiff, against HYMAN GRUFT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named in an order entered in the said action on the sixth day of October, 1899, amending the said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.:

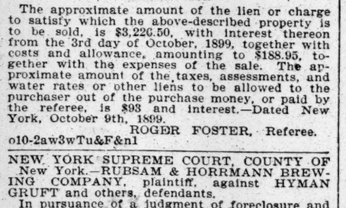
"Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eldridge Street with the northerly side of Hester Street, running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches; thence eastwardly parallel with the said northerly side of Hester Street, and through a party wall fifty feet and eight inches; thence southwardly and parallel with the said easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches to the said northerly side of Hester Street, and thence westwardly along the said northerly side of Hester Street fifty feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning—be the same more or less."

Dated New York City, October 13th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 64 Eldridge Street and 105 Hester Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,320 80-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of April, 1897, together with costs and allowance amounting to $283.02, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $450. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $19,000, with interest thereon from the 7th day of April, 1899, at five per cent., and to a second mortgage upon which the sum of $1,500 remains unpaid, with interest thereon from the eighth day of September, 1898, at six per cent.

Dated New York, October 13th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SOPHIA HENCKEN, Plaintiff, against HERMANN ENGELHARDT and others, Defendants.—Notice of sale.

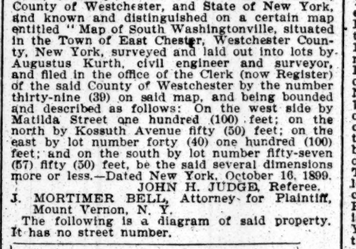
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania, and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 12th, 1857, surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of the said County of Westchester by the number thirty-nine (39) on said map, and being bounded and described as follows: On the west side by Matilda Street one hundred (100) feet; on the north by Kossuth Avenue fifty (50) feet; on the east by lot number forty (40) one hundred (100) feet; and on the south by lot number fifty-seven (57) fifty (50) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, October 16, 1899.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

J. MORTIMER BELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of said property. It has no street number.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,134.41, with interest thereon from September 14, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $166.82, with interest from October 9th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $605.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the west consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $55,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

o18-2aw3dW&S&n9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SOPHIA E. BEACH, plaintiff, against ALFRED HANLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday November fifteenth, 1899, by Herman Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and thereinafter described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant four hundred and sixty-two feet and six inches eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, running thence northwardly and parallel with said easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet, and eleven inches, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifteen feet and six inches; thence southwardly and again parallel with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; thence westwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

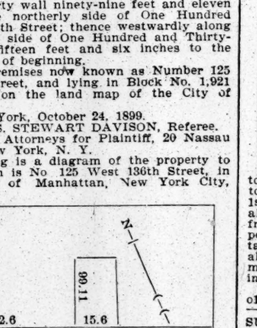
Being the premises now known as Number 125 West 136th Street, and lying in Block No. 1,921 of Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON, Referee.

LEE & LEE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is No. 125 West 136th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty and 14-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of October, 1899, besides costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and forty-seven and 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from October twenty-first, 1899, and the expenses of the sale, estimated at one hundred and fifty dollars. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property, which, with interest to November fifteenth, 1899, the date fixed for the sale thereof, with further interest thereon to the date of closing sale of said property, are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is three hundred and seventy-three and 80-100 dollars.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON, Referee.

LEE & LEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

o23-2aw3wW&F&n15

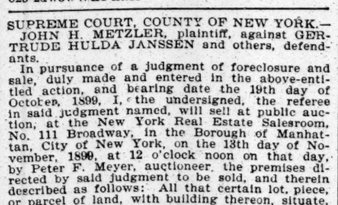
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN H. METZLER, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE HULDA JANSSEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, being known and designated as parts of Lots 48 and 65 on a certain map made by John B. Van Horne, C. S., entitled "Map of 71 choice lots belonging to the estate of Myer Finn, deceased, situated on Burnside Avenue, near 179th Street, Mount Hope, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Valentine Avenue, distant 16 79-100 feet northerly from the point where the division line between Lots 65 and 66 on said map intersects said westerly side of Valentine Avenue, and distant 257 63-100 feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of Valentine Avenue and 180th Street, and running thence westerly parallel or nearly parallel with the dividing line between Lots 65 and 66 on said map, and part of the distance through a party wall, 99 28-100 feet to a point in the dividing line between Lots 65 and 48, distant 16 81-100 feet northerly from the northerly side of Lot No. 66; thence northerly along the dividing line between Lots 65 and 64, and Lots 48 and 49, 16 55-100 feet; thence easterly and parallel or nearly parallel with the dividing line between Lots 65 and 66, and part of the distance through a party wall, 99 42-100 feet to the westerly side of Valentine Avenue, at a point distant 241 8-100 feet southerly from the southwesterly corner of Valentine Avenue and 180th Street, as laid down on said map, and thence southerly along the westerly side of said Valentine Avenue 16 55-100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 20, 1899.

ADOLPH J. KOHN, Referee.

ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $808, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to about $135, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $60 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage on which there is due $2,500 with interest from July 5th, 1899, at 6 per cent.—Dated New York, 20th day of October, 1899.

ADOLPH J. KOHN, Referee.

o23-2aw3wM&W&n13

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. LYONS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, formerly in the Town of East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of East Chester, Westchester County, New York, surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of the said County of Westchester by the number thirty-nine (39) on said map, and being bounded and described as follows: On the west side by Matilda Street one hundred (100) feet; on the north by Kossuth Avenue fifty (50) feet; on the east by lot number forty (40) one hundred (100) feet; and on the south by lot number fifty-seven (57) fifty (50) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, October 16, 1899.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

J. MORTIMER BELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of said property. It has no street number.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,134.41, with interest thereon from September 14, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $166.82, with interest from October 9th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $605.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the west consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $55,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

o18-2aw3dW&S&n9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BEGGS, wife of Robert Beggs, the said Robert Beggs and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, being part of the plot laid down and designated as A29 on a certain map filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, September 29th, 1857, and entitled "Map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, in the Town of Morrisania and County of Westchester, New York, dated July 12th, 1857, surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of the said County of Westchester by the number thirty-nine (39) on said map, and being bounded and described as follows: On the west side by Matilda Street one hundred (100) feet; on the north by Kossuth Avenue fifty (50) feet; on the east by lot number forty (40) one hundred (100) feet; and on the south by lot number fifty-seven (57) fifty (50) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, October 16, 1899.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

J. MORTIMER BELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of said property. It has no street number.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,134.41, with interest thereon from September 14, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $166.82, with interest from October 9th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $605.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the west consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $55,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

o18-2aw3dW&S&n9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BEGGS, wife of Robert Beggs, the said Robert Beggs and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, formerly in the Town of East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of East Chester, Westchester County, New York, surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Kurth, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of the said County of Westchester by the number thirty-nine (39) on said map, and being bounded and described as follows: On the west side by Matilda Street one hundred (100) feet; on the north by Kossuth Avenue fifty (50) feet; on the east by lot number forty (40) one hundred (100) feet; and on the south by lot number fifty-seven (57) fifty (50) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, October 16, 1899.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

J. MORTIMER BELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of said property. It has no street number.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,134.41, with interest thereon from September 14, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $166.82, with interest from October 9th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $605.13 and interest.

There is a prior lien on the premises covering the same and two adjoining lots and buildings thereon on the west consisting of a mortgage on which there was due for principal and interest on October 1st, 1899, the sum of $38,360.28, and interest accruing on $55,500 from said October 1, 1899, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and these premises will be sold subject to a proportionate share of said mortgage, which on October 1, 1899, amounted to $19,180.14, together with interest on $17,750 from October 1, 1899.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BEGGS, wife of Robert Beggs, the said Robert Beggs and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I,

THE ATTACK ON GARDINER

Charges Preferred by City Club Members Made Public.

TWENTY COUNTS IN THE BILL

Misuse of Power, Neglect of Duty, Wrongful Acts, and Unfitness for Office Alleged.

The charges against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, which have been prepared by individual members of the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club were made public yesterday. Edward L. Heydecker took the charges to Albany night before last, but could not place them in the Governor's hands until yesterday morning. As soon as they were in Col. Roosevelt's hands, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Chairman of the committee, had them given out by the Secretary of the club, James W. Pryor.

Along with the charges went a voluminous document giving the specifications. It is referred to throughout the charges, and cites, as the first instance of the District Attorney's misconduct as an official, the case he took before the Grand Jury in which it was charged that Nicholas Murray Butler and others were guilty of criminal libel of the President of the Board of Education.

The charges were also accompanied by the following letter from Dr. Slicer to the Governor:

I have the honor to hand you herewith charges against Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, and to ask for his removal from office by the authority vested in the Governor of the State.

These charges have been prepared by the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club of New York, and they have been indorsed by the Council of the City Club. They originated in action taken by the club in April of the current year. The citizens whose names are signed to this memorial are members of the Municipal Government Committee of this club.

These charges are based on the conviction that the removal of Asa Bird Gardiner from the office of District Attorney is required for the support of public morals and the promotion of a just administration of the law. His office has been oppressive in its conduct and has failed to afford an adequate prosecution of wrongdoing. It is a menace to those whom it should protect, and has become a scandal and a byword in the community, which should hold the office in honor. Under the administration of this District Attorney crime has grown bold and the poor have become the prey of their enemies.

We ask that this District Attorney be removed from office, that the County and City of New York may secure an adequate administration of justice, and that there may be reinforcement of respect for the dignity of the law and the sanctity of the people's rights.

The charges against Col. Gardiner, which are made on information and belief, are as follows:

MISFEASANCE OR MISUSE AND ABUSE OF OFFICIAL POWER.

I.—He has made unjust and oppressive use of his prerogatives and privileges by his manner of initiating prosecutions before the Grand Jury, examining witnesses before it and advising it as to indictments. A flagrant instance of this abuse is the case of The People vs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry Holt, and Charles Holt, for alleged criminal libel, where, without preliminary inquiry or reasonable grounds, he procured a secret indictment that was dismissed by the court as not based in fact.

II.—He has so administered his office that it has served in many instances to shield alleged criminals rather than to protect the people by punishing and prosecuting crime.

1.—He has in about 2,000 cases procured or permitted indictments to be dismissed or bail discharged and defendants freed without trial.

2. He has consented to and permitted the withdrawal from special Sessions of numerous cases which were properly triable there, and by so doing has facilitated the discharge or ultimate immunity of criminals. Between Jan. 1, 1898, and June 14, 1899, there were, aside from liquor tax cases, 397 such transfers. Two hundred and thirteen of these failed of indictment, including liquor tax cases; there were 1,234 transfers, with a total of 1,029 failures of indictment.

3. He has shown a persistent purpose and effort to nullify the liquor tax law in New York County. Of 975 cases which appeared in Special Sessions, where they are directed to be prosecuted, only 115 were disposed of in that court. Eight hundred and fifty-seven cases were transferred to the Grand Jury by the consent or without the opposition of the District Attorney, and of these 816 failed of indictment. Of forty-one indictments found only three convictions were had at trial, while four pleaded guilty and eight were pending June 14, 1899. Many of the liquor tax cases which actually came up for trial were both in the calendar methods adopted, and in the manner of prosecution, so dealt with as to indicate a clear unwillingness to enforce the law.

4. His neglect of duty in regard to forfeited recognizances is so great and persistent as to constitute a count in the charge of favoring wrongdoers.

5. The same is true in regard to delay of trials.

6. He has appeared in court in behalf of defendants whom it was his duty to prosecute.

III.—He has hindered the proper administration of criminal justice by publicly and repeatedly claiming to be independent of, and superior to, the Judges of the courts in which he appears. He has criticised and patronized them in open court and in published statements. He has thus precipitated unseemly conflicts of authority and induced wasteful dead-locks in the public courts, to the direct and serious impairment of the dignity and usefulness of the courts and of his own office.

IV.—He has used or sought to use his authority and position to prevent free public criticism of local officials. See the Little case, cited as People vs. District Attorney, and the District Attorney's public utterances in regard thereto.

V.—While the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions was daily adjourning at an early hour for want of sufficient business he has applied to the Supreme Court for the summoning of a Special Grand Jury in the criminal branch of that court.

VI.—His management of that office has crippled the usefulness of many co-ordinate and related departments of city and county, and has thus deprived the people of the full efficiency, not only of the criminal courts, but of such branches of Government as the City Magistrates, the Police Department, the State Excise Department, the Coroners, and all branches having public powers.

NONFEASANCE OR NEGLECT OF OFFICIAL DUTY.

VII.—He has failed to give effect to the provisions of law regarding forfeited recognizances. From Jan. 1, 1898, to June 20, 1899, $204,550 of bonds were forfeited in General and Special Sessions. Of these, $21,500 were not docketed, $92,400 were returned as unsatisfied executions, $56,750 were not returned on the dockets, $13,200 were vacated, and $20,650 (whereof $20,000 in a single case) were satisfied on the docket. The total returned to the Controller by the District Attorney's office, including bonds entered up under previous incumbents, was $25,703, little or none of which was collected by the efforts of the District Attorney. These figures do not include the forfeiture declared in the Magistrates' Courts.

VIII.—He has failed to prosecute alleged offenders against the election law.

IX.—He has negligently delayed the presentation of cases to the Grand Jury.

X.—He has negligently and wrongfully delayed the trial of causes.

XI.—He has failed to furnish an adequate number of prepared cases to keep the courts occupied. They have been obliged to adjourn for want of causes at a time when accused persons in and out of prison were entitled to trial, and when the interests of the people were suffering by delay.

XII.—He has failed properly to prepare and try his cases and has often been publicly criticised by the trial Judges for this neglect.

XIII.—He has failed to oppose the applications of defendants for an unjustifiable removal of their cases from Special Sessions.

XIV.—He has failed of proper respect for and cooperation with the courts and Judges, and by so doing has fallen short of the responsibilities of his office.

XV.—He has failed to appoint and maintain a proper and competent staff of assistants.

XVI.—He has flagrantly and persistently neglected his duty as it is set forth in the liquor tax law.

MALFEASANCE, OR WRONGFUL ACTS.

XVII.—He has attempted by wrongful means to influence the selection and action of Grand Jurors.

XVIII.—He has unlawfully caused or permitted political and other improper considerations to influence the action and inaction of his office in the matter of indictment procurements and dismissals.

XIX.—He has made extravagant and unlawful expenditures of public funds.

DEMONSTRATED UNFITNESS FOR THE OFFICE.

XX.—He has shown himself possessed of a deficient moral sense, and by act and word has demonstrated his mental incapacity and temperamental unfitness for such a public service as his office requires. His deameanor in and out of court has tended to bring ridicule and contempt upon the administration of criminal justice in the county and upon the community itself.

The charges are signed by Thomas R. Slicer, Frederick De Witt Wells, V. Everit Macy, James B. Reynolds, Charles C. Nadal, Adolphe Openhym, Oswald Garrison Villard, James W. Pryor, John A. McKim, and Arthur F. Cosby. They say in conclusion: "We stand ready to prove the foregoing charges and specifications, or one or more of them, and we respectfully request the removal of said Asa Bird Gardiner, whose continuance in said office is at once a scandal and menace."

Before the charges were sent to the Governor they were examined by a committee composed of Wheeler H. Peckham, Everett P. Wheeler, Simon Sterne, and Horace E. Deming, which determined that they were proper and fit to be presented. Dr. Slicer said last night that the charges were submitted also to a Justice of the Supreme Court in this city, who gave it as his opinion that the case had been completely made out, in a legal sense.

Relative to the charges against him, District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday: "Until I have received a copy of the charges, which, I understand, are voluminous, I shall have nothing to say. The interview I gave out to the press on Monday I stand by, and I see nothing to change my opinion."

When asked what he had to say about the charges made against District Attorney Gardiner, Richard Croker said last night: "This is only another brazen attempt of the Republicans to grab everything in sight. It is on a par with the actions of McCullagh and his gang."

500 PAGES OF SPECIFICATIONS.

Elaborate Presentation of Details of the Gardiner Charges.

The specifications attached to the charges made against District Attorney Gardiner, which were placed in the Governor's hands yesterday, contain nearly 500 pages of typewritten matter. Among the more important specifications are the following:

Schedule A mentions two cases—that of Roland B. Molineux and that of Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland. These come under the alleged oppressive use of his prerogatives by the District Attorney.

Schedule B takes up the greater portion of the document. It comprises indictments dismissed in court from Jan. 1, 1898, to May 15, 1899, and bail discharges in the same period. There are 485 indictments set forth as dismissed, the schedule giving the names, the time the indictment was filed, and the offense.

Schedule E takes up the relations between the District Attorney and the Judges. It says:

"On March 13, 1899, the District Attorney and his assistants refused to answer properly to the call of the calendars in the Court of General Sessions and denied the right of the Judges to call the calendar and by such conduct compelled the early adjournment of the several parts of the court for lack of business.

"On March 14, 1899, the District Attorney caused the arrest of an attendant of the Court of General Sessions in the part in which Recorder Goff was presiding, because, under the directions of the court, admission to the courtroom was refused him during the delivery of a charge to a jury.

"On March 15, 1899, the District Attorney applied for a writ of mandamus against Recorder Goff, to compel the abrogation of the above rule in his favor.

"On April 20, 21, and 22, 1899, the District Attorney was criticized from the bench of the Court of General Sessions for his neglect in putting upon the day calendar for trial many cases in which the defendants were dead, or where, for reasons which were known, or should have been known, to the District Attorney, he could not move the cases for trial.

"In numerous letters, statements, and interviews the District Attorney has improperly claimed to possess 'Constitutional prerogatives' which rendered him independent of and superior to the Judges of the criminal courts.

"In verbal statements and in written briefs in and out of court he has boastfully claimed greater qualifications and broader knowledge than the Judges, and has shown resentment because his assertions of 'quasi-judicial' functions were not recognized from the bench."

Schedule H gives forty-two cases of arrests in 1898 by detectives where indictments were not found.

Schedule K calls attention to the trial minutes of ten cases for examples of abuse and incompetence. Among these cases is that of Molineux. Special attention is directed to the trial minutes of excise and liquor cases tried in Part IV. in April and May, 1899.

Schedule L calls attention to five cases of alleged unlawful use of prerogative. The cases of Holt and Butler are among them.

Schedule M arraigns the District Attorney for—

"His defense of the election law offenders after his election to the office of District Attorney. See Nineteenth Assembly District case, election of 1897.

"His submission of a brief for the defense in the case of the People ex rel. Crawford vs. Henderson.

"The submission of a brief for the defense in the case of the People vs. John C. Sheehan.

"His arrest of the doorkeeper in March, 1899.

"His application for a mandamus.

"The second doorkeeper incident in October, 1899.

"His letter to the Judges of the Court of General Sessions on the subject of calendars.

"His letter to the same Judges on the subject of his attitude on the question of transfers from the Special Sessions to the General Sessions.

"His display of prejudice against the Court of General Sessions of the Peace on the alleged ground that it is inferior to the Supreme Court—criminal branch—and therefore unworthy to be intrusted with the trial of the most serious criminal cases. This has been shown by his letters to the Appellate Division requesting additional terms of the criminal branch at times when the trial parts of the General Sessions were adjourning for want of business, while defendants in homicide cases were awaiting trials, and while old bail cases were being put on the day calendars.

"His letter to the Sinking Fund Commissioners demanding the assignment to his use of the anterooms and library of the Judges in the Court of General Sessions.

"His obtrusive self-praise.

"The ridicule and contempt which his conduct has brought upon the County of New York."

PROCEDURE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Will Appoint a Democrat, If Possible, to Hear Gardiner's Case.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—Gov. Roosevelt, while taking breakfast at the Executive Mansion this morning, received a copy of the charges preferred against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner of New York County by members of the City Club. They were presented by Edward L. Heydecker. The Governor hastily scanned them, and then turned them over to Attorney General Davies and Secretary Youngs.

Before leaving for Boston the Governor said that the same procedure would be followed in this case as in the case of Thomas Hutson, the Chautauqua County Treasurer, against whom charges were preferred and who was subsequently removed from office. A copy of the charges will be served upon the District Attorney, who will have eight days in which to answer them. Then the Governor will appoint a Commissioner—a Democrat if possible—and, if the Attorney General desires, special counsel to represent the State. After the Commissioner has filed his report, the Governor, if he thinks the testimony warrants it, will give a hearing in the matter.

SUIT OVER OIL FREIGHT RATES.

Pennsylvania Road Charged with Giving Rebates to the Trust.

Lindley Garretson, a Commissioner of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, sat in Jersey City yesterday to hear testimony in the case of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of New York against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The complainants, who are interested in the oil business in Pennsylvania, allege that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has discriminated against them in the matter of freight rates by allowing rebates to the Standard Oil Company, the National Storage Company, which connects the Pennsylvania Line with the oil works on the bay shore, being the agent through which the alleged rebates were made. It was to reach this company, which was out of the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania court, that the commission was appointed.

Charles Sterling, President of the National Storage Company, was the first witness. He refused to state what contracts existed between his company and the Standard Oil Company.

"Has your company ever received back any moneys paid for freight?" asked counsel for the plaintiffs.

"Not one dollar," said Mr. Sterling.

"Has your company received any money from the Pennsylvania Railroad?" was the next question.

"I do not recall," said Mr. Sterling, "and if I did, I would not tell you, as that is the private business of the National Storage Company."

"It is evident," said counsel to the Commissioner, "that the witness does not propose to tell what he knows, but I will proceed further and lay the foundation for an attachment against him and see if he cannot be made to tell." Then, turning to the witness, he continued: "What are your relations with the Standard Oil Company?"

"I decline to answer," said Mr. Sterling.

The case went over for two weeks.

All overcoats for all men, whether the measure of their taste be jauntily abrupt, sedately long, or the happy medium.

$15 to $55.

Tired of the everywhere-seen plain black, blue or Oxford overcoats? Our brown overcoats are meant for just such tired men.

Try and duplicate this dollar underwear elsewhere—it fits, mind you.

Next Winter everybody will be selling business suits with just a dash of green somewhere in the pattern. We're selling them this Winter.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

OUSTING OF THE COUNTY CORONERS WAS LEGAL.—Theodore K. Tuthill, who was elected Coroner in 1896, for three years, brought suit against the city for salary for January and February, 1898. The city's answer set up the defense that Mr. Tuthill's term of office had been abridged by subsequent legislation, and came to an end on the 1st of January, 1898. Justice Beekman yesterday overruled Mr. Tuthill's demurrer to the answer, holding that under the decision of the Second Appellate Division, affirmed by the Court of Appeals, the Borough Coroners who were elected in November, 1897, under the provisions of the Greater New York charter, took office on Jan. 1, 1898, at which date the terms of office of all County Coroners in the territory comprised in the city ended. Justice Beekman awards judgment dismissing the plaintiff's complaint without granting leave to amend.

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OFFER OF JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY.—The New York and Westchester Water Company having brought suit against New York City to recover moneys claimed to be due it, Corporation Counsel Whalen, deeming a defense impossible, made an offer of judgment about a year ago for less than half the claim. The offer was accepted and judgment was entered theron. Then Irving T. Bush, as taxpayer, brought an action against the Controller and the other parties to the controversy to restrain payment or collection of the judgment; and at the same time the water company applied for a mandamus to enforce payment by the Controller of the judgment. It was contended by the Controller that without his concurrence the Corporation Counsel had no power to make the offer of judgment. Justice Pryor decided that under the Greater New York Charter the Corporation Counsel had such power in an action to which the city had no defense. Mr. Bush afterward served amended complaint in his action, to which Mr. Coler demurred, on the ground that no cause of action was stated as to him. Justice Beekman yesterday sustained the demurrer, holding that no cause of action was stated which rendered it either necessary or proper that the Controller should be made a party. It appeared, he said, that Mr. Coler had not participated in the alleged wrong, but had at every step actively resisted it, and had paid the judgment only in obedience to a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling him to do so. Should Mr. Bush succeed in his action, the judgment, Justice Beekman said, would be in favor of the city, and the fact that the Controller would ultimately receive the money on behalf of the city was no reason why he should be made a party. Justice Beekman concurred with Justice Pryor's decision that as a matter of law the Corporation Counsel has the power to make an offer of judgment against the city without procuring the assent of the Controller.

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THE CITY'S PROTRACTED LITIGATION WITH A CONTRACTOR.—The suit brought over three years ago against the city by the MacKnight Flintic Stone Company, for work done upon the building on Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, for the police and civil courts, is now to be tried for the fourth time, after having had three trials and after three hearings by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on appeal and once before the Court of Appeals. After the city had contracted with a Mr. Murphy for the erection of the court house and prison, it became necessary to do additional work, and the city contracted with the MacKnight Company that for $8,366 it should furnish the materials and labor for the purpose and accomplish the result of making an underground room water tight, "in the manner and under the conditions set forth in the annexed specifications." These specifications were prepared by the municipality, and contained a detailed plan, from which the contractor had no right to depart. The contractor was to turn the work over when done "in perfect order and guaranteed absolutely water and damp proof" for five years from the date of the acceptance of the work. The city claimed, after it had taken possession of the building, that the boiler room, which was outside the main building, was not entirely water-proof. The contractor insisted that, owing to the water pressure from below, it could not be made absolutely water-proof without adopting a new method of construction. An ejector or automatic pump had been put in to pump out the water. Judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff on the first trial, in October, 1896, on a verdict directed by the Court, was reversed, in an opinion by Justice Barrett holding that the contract was bound to furnish a water-tight, and not a water-drained, cellar, and that the act of the city in taking possession of the premises did not constitute an acceptance of the work. A verdict given on the second trial, in April, 1897, in favor of the plaintiffs, was again reversed on appeal, the court holding, by Justice Patterson, that plaintiff must show not only that he had complied with the requirements of the specifications, but that the cellar, as so constructed, was water-tight. A dismissal of the complaint on the third trial was affirmed by the Appellate Division, which held, also by Justice Patterson, that a contract to secure a water-tight cellar was not complied with where one was furnished from which the water which entered was drained by means of an ejector. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the Appellate Division, holding, in an opinion by Judge Vann, Judge Gray dissenting, that the contractor, in the absence of express terms or necessary implication, was not to be deemed a guarantor of the sufficiency of the plan and specifications to produce the result desired, and his contract was performed if he had furnished the materials and done the work according to the plan and specifications, and thus made the room as watertight as the plans and specifications permitted. The provision that the work was to be turned over absolutely water and damp proof was held not to be a guarantee of the perfection of the plan, but of the materials and workmanship, and its effect was to make the contractor responsible for dampness or water breakage caused by such defects only.

Illicit Distillers Captured.

Jacob Winebaum and Michael Cohen were held by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with operating an illicit still in a two-story frame building at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and the Southern Boulevard. The place was raided early yesterday morning by Internal Revenue Agent Thompson and several of his men. The men tried to escape, but were captured at the point of a revolver.

Tailor Made Dresses.

Broadcloth Dresses, silk lined throughout, handsomely embroidered,

$38.50, 48.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR A TETE-A-TETE.

"At the present day, if a man can shape and carve the back of a seat as Chippendale could, buy that seat," says a writer.

We have beautiful settles carved as Chippendale did. In every detail they are as graceful, artistic, and substantial as their eighteenth century ancestors.

For a tête-à-tête in the drawing room nothing could be better—cushioned to harmonize with the room, draped to give a backing and air of seclusion, grounded with an Oriental rug.

Our upholstery and drapery department set them in the right color.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

RUNAWAY KILLS A WOMAN

Horse Left in the Street Takes Fright with Fatal Result.

VICTIM AN AGED GOVERNESS

Had Been Employed Forty-two Years by Henry S. Leavitt—The Driver Under Arrest.

A horse left standing in the shafts of a delivery wagon took fright from some unknown cause early yesterday afternoon, and in the course of a run of only a few hundred feet sent an elderly woman to almost instant death. She was in the act of crossing Sixth Avenue on the south side of West Thirty-ninth Street when struck, and was holding an umbrella over her head. Henry Mouquin, a wine dealer, of 438 Sixth Avenue, owns the horse and wagon.

The victim of the runaway was Miss Caroline Le Coultre, a French woman, who had been employed for forty-two years as governess and housekeeper in the family of Henry S. Leavitt, a member of the Union Club, who formerly lived at 1 East Fortieth Street, and now lives at Short Hills, N. J. She had come into town from Short Hills to do some shopping. She was about sixty-three years old, and it is presumed that her impaired hearing may have contributed in some measure to the accident which caused her death. Accounts differ as to the direction in which she was moving. The police version is that she was crossing the avenue from the west, and had just stepped off the curbstone at the southwest corner, and when struck had been holding her umbrella in front of her, so that she could not see the approaching horse. On the other hand, W. H. Niehoff of 200 West Ninety-fourth Street, a salesman in a grocery house, who was standing on the northwest corner, not thirty feet away, and witnessed the accident, says that Miss Le Coultre had crossed over from the east side of Sixth Avenue and had almost reached the westerly sidewalk when struck.

The horse had never before been known to run away. He was left standing by his driver, Alexandre Dubois, in front of 14 West Thirty-ninth Street, while he went into the house to deliver some goods. When Dubois came out the horse and wagon were going rapidly toward Sixth Avenue. Niehoff says the horse came on a gallop, and turned south at the corner, just clearing the outside of the westerly elevated pillar. "Look out! Look out!" he shouted to the elderly woman across the way. "Here's a runaway horse coming!"

The rain was pattering briskly on Miss Le Coultre's umbrella, and it seemed to drown the words. She did not turn her head, and a moment later the rear wheel of the turning wagon struck her back and hurled her over to the curb, where she struck on the side of her head and lay unconscious, the blood oozing from her fractured forehead. The wagon smashed into the next elevated pillar, just below, and overturned on the sidewalk, and the horse came to a halt. Niehoff ran across the street, and then recognized the unconscious woman lying in the gutter as the housekeeper for the Leavitts, to whom he had often sold goods.

A couple of other men picked Miss Le Coultre out of the gutter and carried her, still unconscious, to a drug store across the way. A patrolman summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital, but when it came, fifteen minutes later, the woman was dead.

Dubois came in while Miss Le Coultre's body lay in the drug store, and seemed much agitated. He could give no reason for the horse's fright. He was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, whither the body of Miss Le Coultre was also conveyed in a patrol wagon. Meanwhile Mr. Niehoff had telegraphed to Mr. Leavitt, at Short Hills. Mr. Leavitt and his entire family were much attached to Miss Le Coultre, and he was considerably shocked by the news. He came at once to town, and, after identifying the body at the station house, had it sent to a Sixth Avenue undertaking establishment.

"Use the best sort of a casket you have," said Mr. Leavitt, who is an elderly man and seemed greatly agitated. "I want everything as nice as it can be. I want the body sent to my home to-night, and she shall be buried as if she were one of the family, for we thought just as much of her. I have seven children and twenty-three grandchildren, and this is the first time death has ever touched my household."

Dubois was taken to Jefferson Market Court, but not arraigned there. He was sent instead to the Coroner's office, where Coroner Hart released him in $1,500 bail furnished by his employer.

WHAT AN EYE WITNESS SAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is in force in this city (on paper only, however,) an ordinance prohibiting the leaving of unattended horses in the streets, and requiring that the police arrest such offenders, yet I venture to say that no one ever knew of a policeman to make an arrest for such a violation, for reasons best known to themselves, it being much more comfortable and entertaining to pass the time in colloquial activity at street corners.

Had the police performed their duty in the enforcement of the ordinance alluded to above, the sad accident of which I was a witness to-day would not have occurred. The horse of a grocer's wagon, which apparently had been left in the street without its driver, ran away through Thirty-ninth Street, going west. Upon reaching the west side of Sixth Avenue he suddenly turned south, resulting in the wheels of one side striking the curb and throwing the wagon upon its side on the sidewalk, its fall knocking a woman down. She was picked up in an insensible condition, her face covered with blood, and her clothing covered with mud, and carried to the drug store immediately opposite. I happened to be in the drug store as the horse came down Thirty-ninth Street, and saw the occurrence. My sorrow at the sad sight as the woman was brought in was mingled with indignation that this life was brought to a close because of the carelessness of a driver and the indifference of the police to the performance of their duty.

It seems to me about time the ordinance should be enforced. Every citizen is vitally interested, for no one knows whose dear one may be the next to meet death or injury in this same way.

AN OUTRAGED CITIZEN.

New York, Oct. 31, 1899.

THE 71ST TO CHOOSE A COLONEL.

Major Bates, It Is Believed, Will Be the First Candidate.

It was decided at a meeting of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment last night that a committee be appointed to nominate a candidate for Colonel in place of Francis V. Greene, resigned.

Major William G. Bates, who presided, appointed the following committee to report on a candidate next Friday night: Capts. Hazen, Bleecker, Linson, McLeod, and Robertson. It is expected that the committee will nominate Major Bates, who saw distinguished service in the first Manila campaign, under Major Gen. Greene, the former Colonel of the Seventy-first.

NEW SITE FOR A MONUMENT.

Mount Tom Not Favored for Memorial to Soldiers and Sailors.

The site for the proposed Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, on Riverside Drive, near Mount Tom, which was agreed upon nearly a year ago, will probably be abandoned in favor of one near the foot of West Eighty-ninth Street. The change has been occasioned by the erection of a nine-story apartment house on the drive, only a short distance from the Mount Tom site, and the prospect that other tall structures will go up in the immediate neighborhood, which would make a poor background for the monument and give it an insignificant appearance. The site at Eighty-ninth Street is regarded as an ideal one, and there is no danger that the monument will ever be dwarfed by big apartment houses, the east side of the drive at this point being wholly given up to private residences.

When the change was suggested some time ago, the matter was referred to President Clausen of the Park Board. The broad stretch of Riverside Park at the foot of Eighty-ninth Street was reported upon favorably by his landscape architects, and the new location will soon come before the Municipal Art Commission for its approval. Charles T. Barney, a member of that body, said last evening that the change had not yet been considered by it, but that there was no reason to expect unfavorable action.

FAD FOR HUSBANDS AND WILLS.

Last Testament of Duchess della Castellucia Sustained.

The will of Jane A. Dwyer, known until a few months before her death as Jane Tamajo, Duchess della Castellucia, was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Varnum. The testatrix died in August, 1895, at the age of seventy years. There was a long and bitter contest before Surrogate Arnold against the probate of the will, over 1,200 pages of testimony having been taken. The case was submitted in 1897, but was left undecided by the ex-Surrogate.

The decedent resided at the Burlington apartment house, in Thirtieth Street, which was owned by her, and constituted the bulk of her estate. The contestants of the will were her husband, Dwyer, and her granddaughter, Jennie Calderazzo, née Ungar, the child of a deceased daughter. The decedent's son, Frederick F. Beals, and her daughter, Evelyn J. Hudnut, are the principal beneficiaries.

Surrogate Varnum finds the allegations of undue influence, lack of testamentary capacity, and the claim that one or more alterations had been made in the instrument after its formal execution, to be unfounded. The decedent, the Surrogate says, seems to have had a special predilection for matrimony and for the making of wills, as it appeared she was four times married, and that she made at least five wills during the last three years of her life.

Her last marital adventure occurred in Florida, where, in February, 1895, six months before her death, she was married to Dwyer, half her age, who promptly left her on the day after the marriage, and never lived with her on her return to New York. She had forbidden his coming to her apartments, because on one or two occasions when he came he was in an intoxicated and maudlin condition.

Her last will was made on July 16, two weeks before her death. By it she directed that William P. Coale continue the management of the Burlington during his life, as before. To her granddaughter, Jennie Calderazzo, is given an annuity of $2,000 during her life, and the residue of the estate is divided between decedent's son and daughter. Dwyer is cut off with $10. Mr. Coale and decedent's lawyer, William V. Simpson, are named as executors.

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Imported Natural Wool Underwear—medium weight—bought before the rise—$1.50. Not obtainable elsewhere under $2.00.

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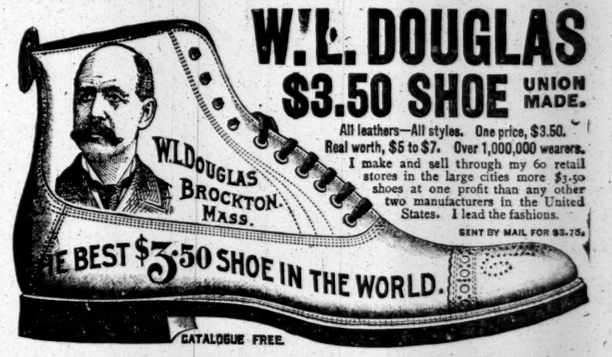

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1549 Broadway, cor. 46th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

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AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed., Sat. & Election Day. "A tempest of long-continued applause."—Herald. "Stage crowded with living pictures."—Times. "Immediate and unmistakable success."—World. E. H. SOTHERN and Miss HARNED. The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2. Extra Matinée Election Day. .....THIRD MONTH..... Charles Frohman presents Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

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AMERICAN 42ND & B'WAY. Castle Sq. Opera Co. 3d year. To-night (in English) Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Ev. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next Week—CARMEN (in English.)

THE NEW YORK MAN & Promenade de Luxe. Broadway, 44-45 St. Evgs. at 8. LAST 4 NIGHTS. IN THE MOON JR. Incl. Sam Bernard & Fougere. Sunday Eve., Colossal Concert. Popular Prices. Next Monday Ev., Nov. 6, IN GAY PAREE.

CASINO! The Triple Triumph! 2d Wk! Music at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. Xtra Mat. Elec. Day. ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl!

HORSE SHOW. The sale of boxes to members and stockholders only will take place Thursday, Nov. 2, at 3:30 P. M., at the Concert Hall of THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and THE OTHER WAY

AID OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Woman's Auxiliary to the Interdenominational Guild Formed.

A meeting to organize a woman's auxiliary to the Interdenominational Guild for the Aid of Crippled Children of the Poor was held yesterday at 234 West Sixty-third Street. Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, made an address of welcome. The Rev. Dr. Hegeman of Christ Church, Riverdale, and Miss May Darrach, the two originators of the movement, and Mrs. Fiske, the actress, also made addresses. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and fifty members secured for the auxiliary.

The following were elected as officers: President—Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish; First Vice President—Mrs. Howard McNutt; Second Vice President—Mrs. Madeline Rogers; Third Vice President—Mrs. William Tod Helmuth; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Samuel Duncan Miller; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Florence Guernsey; Treasurer—Mrs. Edward Davis Jones; Chairman, Ways and Means Committee—Mrs. Charles Frederick Naething; General Entertainment Committee—Mrs. Henry Baldwin Fisher; Purchasing Committee—Mrs. Charles Lincoln Wetherbee; Printing Committee—Mrs. George Dowling; Extension Committee—Miss Frank E. Barker.

A young ladies' auxiliary was also formed, with Miss Catherine Crane Halsted as President, Miss Clara Wagner as Treasurer, and Miss Effie Hirsch as Secretary. The young women of this auxiliary will go to the school next Saturday morning to assist in entertaining the children. Hitherto the school has been closed on Saturday, but after this the children will be brought to the school as usual, and it will be made a day of recreation.

West End Church Debt Paid.

The cancellation of a fifty-five-thousand dollar mortgage and the presentation of a silver tea service to the Treasurer of the mortgage fund, Lyman White, were the features of the annual meeting last night of the West End Presbyterian Church. One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The property is now clear and worth about $200,000, a large part of which has been raised through the personal efforts of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor. Hambourg

Wed. Aft., Nov. 8, at 2:30. Programme: GOLDMARK, Overture "Prometheus;" SAINT-SAENS, Concerto for Pianoforte in C minor, No. 4; TSCHAIKOWSKY, Capriccio Italien, Op. 45; SCHUMANN, Symphony in B flat major, No. 1. Soloist, Mr. MARK HAMBOURG.

Thurs. Ev., Nov. 9, at 8:15. Programme: SIEGFRIED, WAGNER, Overture "Die Barenhauter" (first time); HUMPERDINCK, Maurische Rhapsodie (first time); RUBINSTEIN, Concerto for Pianoforte in D minor; GLAZOUNOW, Symphony in C minor, No. 6, (first time). Soloist, Mr. MARK HAMBOURG.

Season and single tickets now on sale at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Ave.